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INTELLIGENCE Intelligence Information Cable

PRIORITY

COUNTRY

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

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TDCS-314/05588-65

ATE OF

NO.

27 APRIL 1965

MAY 1976

DISTR 27 APRIL 1965

SUNIECT

1. REQUEST OF A REBEL LEADER FOR ASYLUM

MACHINE GUN KILLING OF RAFAEL DONILLA AYBAR, ANT

COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERYON AND NEWSCASTER

LACE & TATE ACQ.

(27 APRIL 1965) REF 53681

FIELD REPORT NO.

OURCE AND FFRAISAL

> MAXIMO LOVATON PITTALUGA, MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE REBEL COVERNMENT, REQUESTED ASYLUM OF THE SWEDISH CONSULATE AT ABOUT 1200 HOURS ON 27 APRIL. (SOURCE COMMENT IT IS NOT CERTAIN WHETHER HE STAYED AT THE CONSULATE OR WAS SENT TO THE COLOMBIAN EMBASSY AS WERE FIVE ARMY OFFICERS, WHO REQUESTED ASYLUM ABOUT \$755 HOURS ON 27 APRIL)

2. RAFAEL BONILLA AYBAR, WELL-KNOWN ANTI-COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERMAN AND RADIO AND TV ANNOUNCER, WAS MACHINE-

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S BOAN

- 3. ACCORDING TO THE FIAM, THE COUSUL IS TO BE APPOCIED, THE PRESS WILL BE INFORMED, AND THE COUSUL WILL THEN BE RELEASED IN HIS UNDERPANTS. PROPAGANDA FLIERS ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED EXPLAINING THAT THE ABBUCTION WAS CARRIED OUT TO "REPUDIATE YANKES ACTIONS AGAINST CUBA AND OTHER FREE NATIONS.
- . A. INFORMATION ON THE LAYOUT OF THE CONSUL'S HOME IS TO HE SUPPLIED HE 7 KM 2-6 1 24 7 7 7 HIS CARDENER, OR PORPER CARDENER, WHO IS A PERFER OF THE PCA.
- 5. THE SECOND TARGET OF THE GROUP WILL HE THE COCA-COLA PLANT, WHICH the second and are designed to a minimum of the latter than the second of the second o WILL PE SABOTAGED AS A SIGN OF PROTEST "AFTER THE UNITED STATES DITERVENES IN SHOUT CHEROVE THE PROPERTY ! THE AFFAIRS OF SOME FREE NATION. To the tree proft 2
- which the contract of 6. PIKID DISSEM STATE (CORDOBA AND BUENOS AIRES), CINCEO (CHORRAL OUMFARA ONLY).

KNOD OF MESSALES

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMBLATION CONTROLS

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Intelligence Information Cable

COUNTRY ARGENTINA

Content UNCLASSIFIED 058375

TDCS DB-315/01268-64

2 NOVEMBER 195h DATE OF INFO.

par -

DISTR. 3 NOVEKSER 1964

PLAN BY CONDIUNIST TERRORIST GROUP TO ABDUCT AMERICAN OFFICIAL IN COREXOBA

PLACE & DATE ACQ.]

IN 15983

SOURCE AND APPRAISAL: FIELD REPORT NO.

EXCLUSIVE FOR ACSI, GENERAL DOLERAN; NAVY INI, ADMIRAL TAYLOR; AIR FORCE APOIN, GENERAL THOMAS

TO DIA:

EXCLUSIVE FOR GENERAL CARROLL

TO STATES NO DISTRIBUTION EXCEPT TO MR. THOMAS L. HUCHES

- A TERRORIST GROUP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ARGENTINA (PCA) HAS PINPOINTED THE HOMES OF ALL UNITED STATES DOVERNMENT PERSONNEL IN CORDORA AND IS PLANNING TO ABBUCT AN INPORTANT OFFICIAL LIVING IN AN ISOLATED AREA THE GROUP PLANS TO HOLD THE OFFICIAL ABOUT 1/8 HOURS.
- 一個大切を 大きを からかった サイドル 2. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE REPORTED THAT ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT THE PARTY'S PURPOSE IS, HE BELIEVED THE ABDUCTION MOULD BE FOR. the second of the second secon REOPAGANDA REASONS. SOURCE DORS NOT BELLEVE THAT THE GROUP PLANS TO The state of the s HARM THE OFFICIAL, BUT ALDS THAT IT WILL BE ARMED AND IF THE OFFICIAL RESISTS "ANYTHING MIGHT HAPPEN".)
 - (HEADQUARTERS CONDUCTOR: ALTHOUGH THIS IS UNCONFIRMED INFORMATION SAMITIMED COPY

STATE/DEA DIA ARMY/ACB . NAVY AN WASHERSTON OF THE PROPERTY HUTHES' ONLY) AD/CI AD/NE

I ANDUM DAINEG TURKGUN I TODAL

(When First In)

FROM AN UNTESTED SOURCE, IT IS BEING DISSEMINATED BECAUSE OF
FARLIER INFORMATION ON COMMUNIST INVOLVENSET IN GUERRILLA
ACTIVITY CONDUCTED IN THE PROVINCE OF CORDOBA AND IN NORTHERN
ARGENTINA.)

h. FIELD DISSEM: STATE (CORDORA AND BUENOS AIRES), CINCSO.

END OF MESSAGE

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

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Intelligence Information Cable

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Contact UNCLASSIFIED

TOCS DB-315/01586-64

DATE OF 1 DECEMBER 1964

29 HOV tore

DISTR. 7 DECEMPER 1964

INFO.

SUBJECT

PLAN BY COMMUNIST TERRORIST GROUP TO ABBUCT AMERICAN CONSUL IN CORDONA

PLACE &

REF

N 36855

AND APPRAISAL FIELD REPORT NO.

TO ARMY STAFF COOKS EXCLUSIVE FUR ACSI, GENERAL DOLENAN; NAVY DNI, ADMIRAL TAYLOR; AIR FORCE AFCIN, GENERAL THOMAS

TO DIA EXCLUSIVE FOR OFFICAL CARROLL

TO STATE ' NO DISTRIBUTION EXCEPT TO HR. THOMAS L. HUGHES

- 1. (HEADQUARTERS COLDENT: YDOSDB-315/01268-6h, 3 NOVEMBER 1964,
 REPORTED THAT A TERRORIST GROUP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ARGENTINA (PCA)
 HAD PINFOINTED THE HOPES OF ALL UNIVED STATES GOVERNOENT PERSONNEL IN
 CORDORA AND WAS PLANNING TO ARGUET AN DEPORTANT OFFICIAL LIVING IN AN
 ISOLATED AREA SOON. SEE, ALSO, TOCSDB-315/01305-6h. THE INFORMATION
 BELOW WAS ADQUIRED FROM THE SAME SOURCE.)
- 2. THE TARGET FOR ABDUCTION BY THE TERRORIST GROUP IS THE ADERICAN
 CONSUL IN CORDOBA. THE PURPOSE IS TO ADITATE PUBLIC OPINION. THE ABDUCTION
 WILL NOT TAKE PLACE SOON, AND THE ORDER NOT TO CONCHIT VIOLENCE STILL STANDS.

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STATE/SEX DIA ARMY/ACSI MAYT AM REXESCRECIOSCOCIONANO DO DE LE CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTOR

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ON THE PERSON NAMED IN

TDCS-314/05588-65 PAGE

IN 53681

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GUNNED TO DEATH BY REBEL FORCES DURING THE AFTERNOON

OF 27 APRIL (FIELD COMMENT: AN EARLIER REPORT HAD INDICATED THAT RAFAEL BONILLA AYBAR HAD BEEN ARRESTED AT THE PORT OF SANTO DOMINGO WHILE APPARENTLY TRYING TO ESCAPE.)

. 3. FIELD DISSEM STATE ARMY NAVY AIR CINCSO CINCLANT.

END OF MESSAGE





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INFORMATION REPOR

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION -- DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

SECRET

When Filled Int

HAITI COUNTRY

TDCS -3/538,286 REPORT NO.

RUMORED PLOT BETWEEN TRUJILLO FAHILY AND HATTAN OFFICIALS TO ASSASSINATE JUAN BOSCH

23 FEBRUARY 1963 DATE DISTA.

ROUTINE PRECEDENCE

DATE OF . 20 FEBRUARY 1963

REFERENCES

73340

PLACE & DATE ACO. JAZIASSAL

SUBJECT

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE

INFO.

- ON 20 FEBRUARY 1963, LUC DESTR, TOP TONTON MACOUTE LEADER THE NATIONAL PALACE, SENT TWO CIVIL MILITIAMEN TO THE BORDER TOWN OF BELLADERE WITH A SEALED LETTER TO BE GIVEN TO THE LOCAL CIVIL MILITIA LEADER. WHEN THE MILITIAMEN ARRIVED AT BELLADERE LATER THE SAME DAY, THEY REPEATED TO THE LOCAL LEADER THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE WHICH DESIR HAD GIVEN TO THEM, "KEEP READY, THE DAY IS COMING SHORTLY".
- THE CONTENTS OF THIS LETTER WERE UNKNOWN. HOWEVER, THE TALK .. AMONG MILITIAMEN ASSIGNED TO THE PALACE WAS THAT THE TRUJILLO FAMILY HAD GIVEN A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY TO HAITIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS FOR

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS STATE PAR BIS ARREPACED MARY AIR, JCS SECRET WES MIC ATO USTA DCS GAE GOR COR COR INFORMATION REPORT

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STATES

TDCS-3/538,286

73340

THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING OUT A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT-ELECT JUAN BOSCH ON OR PRIOR TO THE DATE OF HIS INAUGURATION.

3. FIELD DISSEM: STATE, ARMY, CINCLANT, CINCARIB

SANITIZED COPY

END OF MESSAGE

CLASSIFICATION -- DISTRIBUTATION CONTROL

SECREP

00190 CO51 F6125-6 Pope Reul 1968 AUG 24 DLA652 AR YEKADS DE YEKADL 195 2372255 R 231910Z TH CIA TO WHITE HOUSE STATE RCI Fei ZEM TO FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF STATE (SY/PRS) SECRET SERVICE-PID GUBJECTA. PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATIONT AN MINIDENTIFIED YORAN SAID THERE WAS A PLOT TO KILL THE POPE IN BOGOTA, COLORBIA. THE WORAN HAD NO DETAILS EXCEPT THAT THERE WAS A PLAN TO PLACE A BOMB ON THE POPE'S PLANE AND THAT A KEXICAN MOI. TILE TRACES ARE BEING CONDUCTED AND ANY RESULTING DEROGATORY INFORMATION WILL BE FORWARDED. Date 17 FEB 182 Lyndon B. Johnson Library

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Intelligence Information Cable

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DISTANT FUTURE THE WHEREABOUTS OF FORMER CUBAN MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA DE LA SERNA WILL BE MADE KNOWN TO THE WORLD AND, WHEN THIS HAPPENS, THE WORLD WILL ALSO LEARN OF ANOTHER IM-PORTANT BUT LITTLE KNOWN REVOLUTIONARY LEADER WHO HAS BEEN WORKING

1.8(0)(4)

1.36)(4)

	L] 1.8(a)(4)
	PAGE 20F 2 PAGE	
(dissert quarters)	7 1.8(a)(d)	
WITH GUEVARA, C ON GUEVARA'S STATUS IS TO PROTECT I ATTEMPTS BY ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY ELES ORGANIZATIONAL WORK IS STULL IN PRO	MENTS WHILE HIS REVOLUTIONARY	ATION
1.5(a)(4)	ETABLE FOR REVOLUTION IN LATE	
COUNTRIES AS MODEL CASES BY 1970,	AND COMPLETE EXPUISION OF	
"AMERICAN INPERIALISTS" FROM ALL OF	CHARGED WITH THE TASK OF SECT	JRING 1.3(a)
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4. FIELD DISSEM: CINCPAC, I USFJ, SAF, CINCLANT, CINCSO.	PACFIT, PACAF, ARPAC, STATE,	
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TELEGRAM INFORMATION REPORT TELEGRAM

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

		CLASSIFICATION - DISSE	MINATION CONTROLS		
1	(When Filled In)		*	1	
COUNTRY	GUATEMALA		REPORT NO.		1.3(a)
SUBJECT	AREVALIST-EXTREMI		DATE DISTR.	23 MAY 196	3 (4)
NEO.	_15-23 MAY 1963		REFERENCES	JN .	4523Ø
DATE ACOL			_		
APPRAISAL	IS IS UNEVALUATED INF	DRMATION. SQUINCE GRADINGS	ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAIS		ENTATIVE.
	THE ASOCIACION NOVEMBER GUERRI L TRABAJO (PGT).	963 AREVALIST LEADE ESTUDIANTES UNLA MOVEMENT AND THE MEETING WAS	OF THE PARTIDO	EU), OF THE GUATEMALTEC SERIES OF	-FELDMA'! -FORRESTAL
GO	VERNMENT OF COL.	ENRIQUE PERALTA	AZURDIA.		_ LEGERE _ PARROTT
CI		ST REPRESENTATIVE			_SAUNDERS
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Approved for Release

MANDATORY REVIEW

CASE # NLK- 89-78

DOCUMENT # //

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(When Filled In)

THE GOVERNMENT.

CLASSIFICATION — DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

- 3. THE GUERRILLAS FAVORED CONCENTRATING ON OBTAINING SUFFICIENT MONEY WITH WHICH TO BUY ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND SABOTAGE MATERIALS. THEY PROPOSED UNDERTAKING A SERIES OF ROBBERIES OF BANKS, PAYROLLS, ETC.
- 4. THE COMMUNISTS BELIEVED THAT INTENSIFIED ANTI-GOVERNMENT.

 ACTION SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN IMMEDIATELY, THE ACTION TO INCLUDE

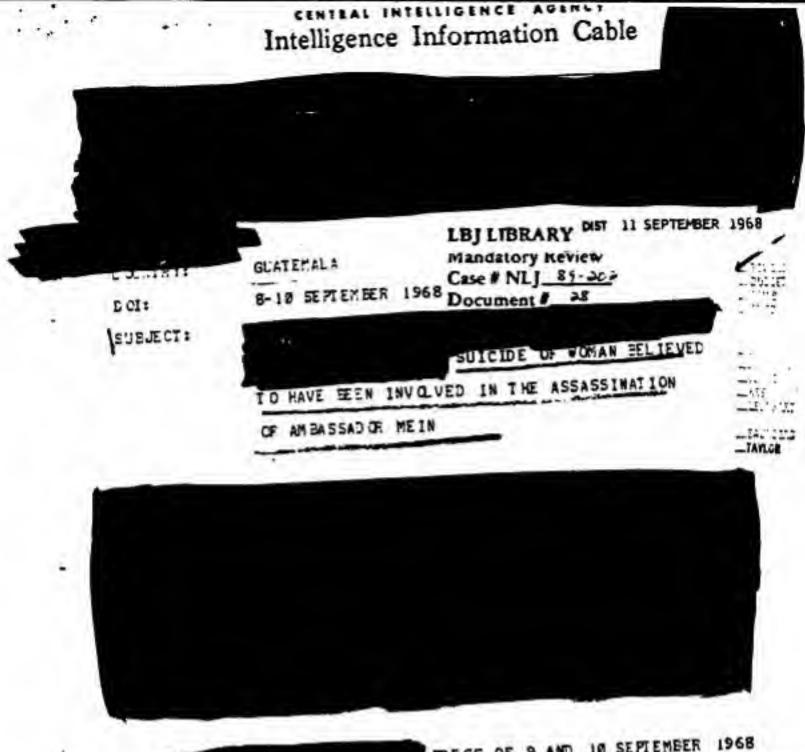
 THE ASSASSINATION OF KEY GOVERNMENT LEADERS, EXPLOSION OF BOMBS,

 SABOTAGE AND GUERRILLA ACTIVITY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.
- 5. IT WAS RESOLVED THAT THESE POINTS OF VIEW WOULD BE SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED BY THE SEVERAL GROUPS AND THAT A FINAL DECISION WOULD BE MADE AT A MEETING TO BE HELD ON 23 MAY.

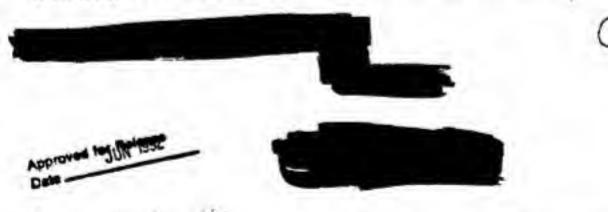
 COMMENT: THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT EITHER THE EXTREMIST CIVILIANS OR GUERRILLAS HAVE AT PRESENT THE NECESSARY MEN, MATERIALS AND DETERMINATION TO CARRY OUT A SERIOUS ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT.)
 - 6. FIELD DISSEM: STATE ARMY AIR CINCLANT CINCARIB.

END OF MESSAGE CLASSIFICATION — DISSEMBATION CONTROLS

1.36



RESS OF 9 AND 18 SEPTEMBER 1968
REPORTED THAT A VOYAN OF FRENCH NATIONALITY, ALTERNATELY IDENTIFIE
AS MICHELE JEANNETTE FIRK BURGOS AND MICHELE JANET SIP PARKER,
COMMITTED SUICIDE THE NIGHT OF B SEPTEMBER 1968 WHEN GUATEMALAN



mentals complete the section company; contains

SECURITY FORCES ATTEMPTED TO SEARCH THE HOUSE IN WHICH SHE WAS LIVING IN ZONE II, GUATEMALA CITY. ACCORDING TO THE PRESS ARTICLES, A LARGE QUANTITY OF SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA AND MIMEO-GRAPH MACHINES WERE FOUND INSIDE THE HOUSE. SEVERAL WIGS WERE ALSO FOUND, AND THIS LED THE SECURITY FORCES TO SPECULATE THAT THE FRENCH WOMAN WAS THE PERSON WHO RENTED THE AVIS VEHICLE, WHICH THE SECURITY FORCES SUSPECT WAS USED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF AMBASSAD OR JOHN GORD ON MEIN. FINALLY, THE PRESS ARTICLES MENTIONED THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE FRENCH WOMAN WAS THE MISTRESS OF CARLOS FRANCISCO ORDONEZ MONTEAGUDO, AKA CAMILO SANCHEZ, HIGH-LEVEL LEADER OF THE FAR.)



PAGES 3-6 DENTED IN TOTO

SFB423 OO ESF . DE YEKADL 3845 28/2011Z MAY ZKZK OO ZSL DE 0 282005Z ZYH FM CIA. TO YEKADLC/WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM YEKADLC/STATE OCT 21965 MAY 28 20 CNO (OP922Y) ·· AFSSO USAF NIC A SA DIA/ISIC STATE (RCI) SSO DIA PROD CEN JCS DFI/ACSI DIRNSAL (PRODWO) CIA/OCI ZEM

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Document # 6

Mandatory Review

Case # NLJ 90- 32

1.3(a)(4)

1.3(a)(4)

GUATEMALA
SUBJECT: PRUPORTED GUERRILLA PLOT TO ASSASSINATE COLONEL
ENRIQUE PERALTA AZURDIA, CHIEF OF GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT ON 29
MAY.
DOI: 27-28 MAY 1967

1. GUATEMALAN GUERRILLAS ARE PLANNING TO MAKE AN ATTEMPT
ON THE LIFE OF COLONEL ENRIQUE PERALTA AZURDIA, CHIEF OF
GOVERMENT; ON THE MORNING OF 29 MAY 1965 DURING PERALTA'S
PARTICIPATION IN THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES OF THE CENTRAL
AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL FAIR. GUERRILLAS PLAN TO POST ARMED MEMBERS
OF THEIR GROUP AT TWO ENTRANCES TO THE PARQUE CENTRO AMERICA,
AUATEMALA CITY, WHERE THE FAIR WILL BE HELD. THE ASSASSINATION
ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE AS PERALTA APPROACHES ONE OF THE ENTRANCES.

2. THE GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT HAS IN ITS POSSESSION A REPORT.

ON THE GUERRILLA PLAN TO ASSASSINATE PERALTA-

3. FIELD DISSEM STATE ARMY AIR CINCLANT CINCSO.

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COUNTRY	GUATEMALA	/USA 23	20 4720c	TO				424
DOI .	. 21 OCTOBE	R 1968						
SUBJECT	ALLEGED P	LANS OF THE	E REBEL AR	MED FO	RCES TO	ASSAS	SINATE '	THE
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GUATEMA	LAN COMMUNI	ST PARTY (PGT),	7	AS RECE	IVED	INFORMAT	ION
THAT TH	E REBEL ARM	ED FORCES	(FAR. CUBA	N-ORIZ	ENTED IN	SURGE	NCY MOVE	MENT) IS
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AS SOON	AS POSSIBL	Σ	COMMENT:	THE ?	YEW AMBA	SSADO	R TO	1.3(a)(4)
GUATEMA	LA IS NOT E	XPECTED TO	ARRIVE IN	THE (COUNTRY	UNTIL	LATE	(44)

	PAGE 2 OF 4 PAGES
(classification) (dissem controls)	1.3(a)(4)
NOVEMBER 1968. THAT THE INTENDED TARGET IS THE	TIT IS POSSIBLE DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION, WHO IS THE
CURRENT CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.)	1.3(a)(4)
	CLAIMED THAT
SEVERAL GUATEMALAN ARMY OFFICERS OBJECTIVE OF THE PLANNED ASSASSI	
THUS PLACING THE ARMY COLLABORAT	PORS IN A BETTER POSITION TO AID THE
RALLY SUBSTANTIAL SUPPORT TO ITS	BELIEVES THAT IT WOULD BE ABLE TO SCAUSE, IF THE MILITARY WERE TO OVER 1.3(4)
THROW THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.) REPORTED THAT THE PAR HAD THE CO OFFICERS.)	COMMENT: ANOTHER SOURCE HAS DILABORATION OF SOME HIGH-LEVEL ARMY
and the second	- 17 H H H H H H

3 2 1

18700 PAGE 3 OF 4 PAGES 3. 7.3(a)(4) 1.3(a)(4) COMMENT: REPORTED FAR DISCUSSIONS REGARDING A POSSIBLE SOURCE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT JULIO CESAR MENDEZ-MONTENEGRO OR ALBERTO MENDEZ MARTINEZ, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (PR. GOVERNMENT PARTY). FAR OBJECTIVES IN THE REPORT WERE SIMILAR TO THE OBJECTIVES LISTED IN PARA 2. IT SHOULD BE NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE PROJECTED PLANS TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT OR THE PR LEADER WERE NOT TO BE CARRIED OUT IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.) COMMENT: ADDITIONAL SECURITY MEASURES FOR EMBASSY PERSONNEL, INCLUDING THOSE FOR PERSONAL PROTECTION OF CHARGE WHICH 5

PAGE 4 OF 4 PAGES

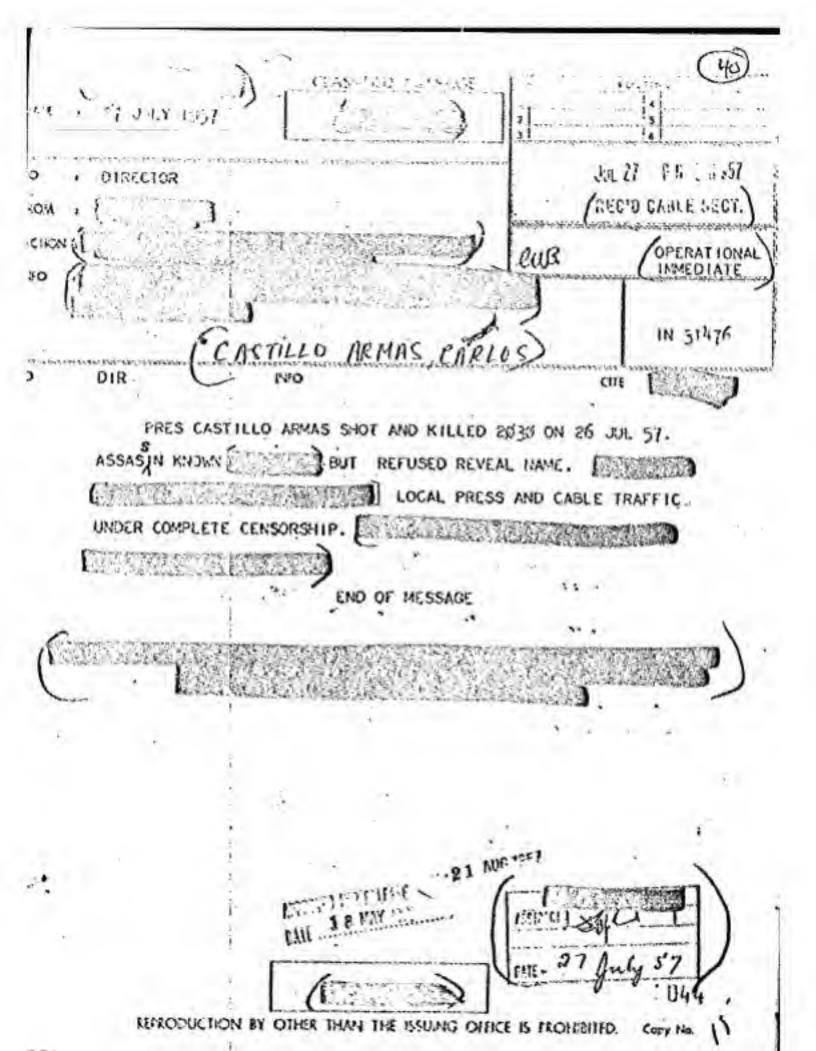
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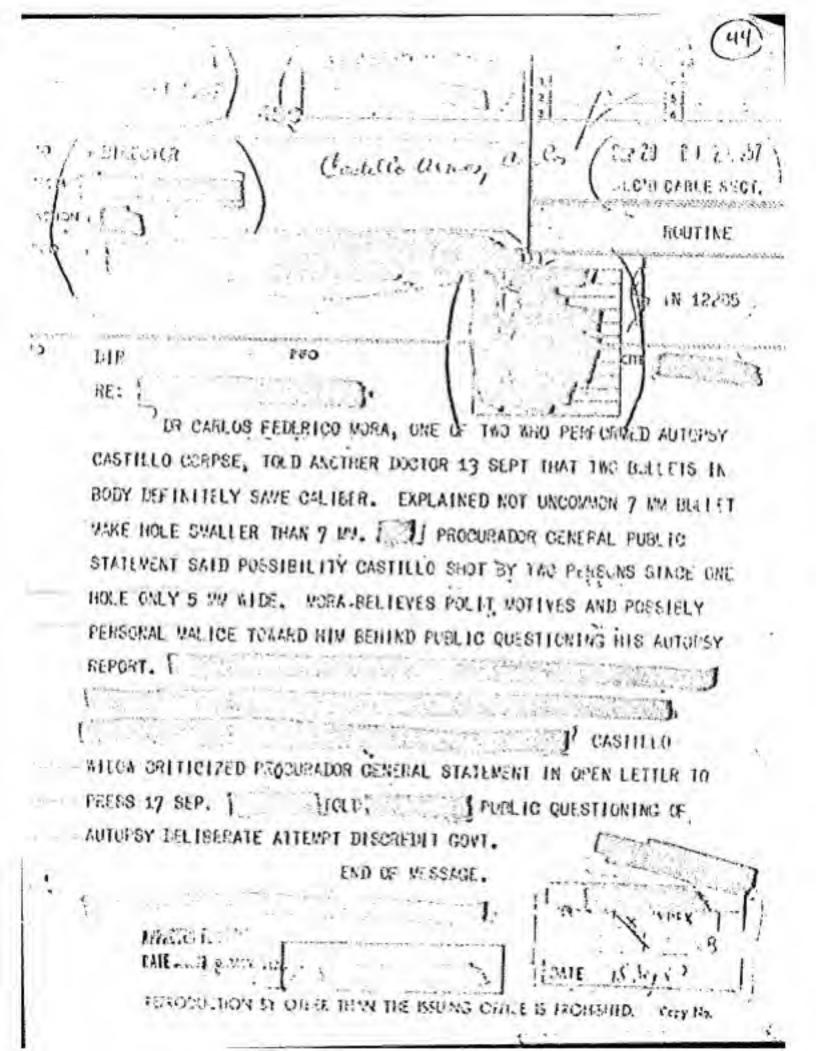
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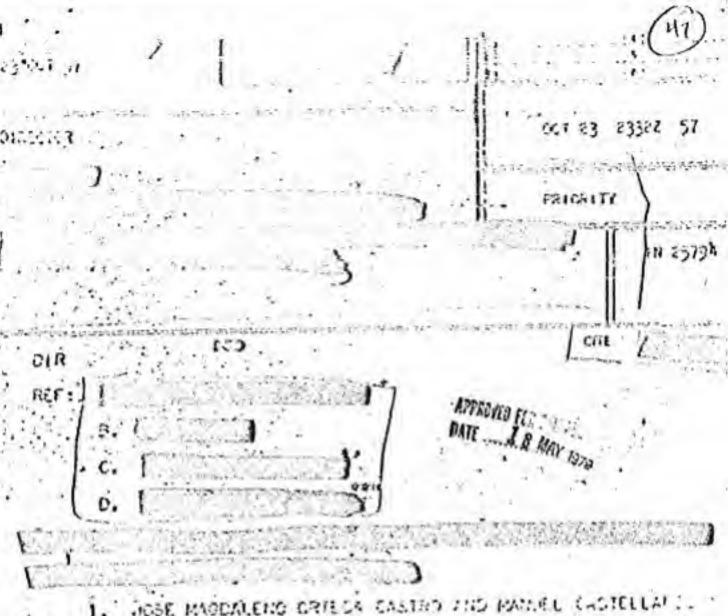
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WERE ESTABLISHED FOLLOWING ASSASSINATION OF AMBASSADOR MEIN, REMAIN
IN EFFECT. MEASURES WILL BE MAINTAINED CONSCIENTIOUSLY AND EXPOSURE
HELD TO MINIMUM CONSISTENT WITH NORMAL ACTIVITIES.)

6. DISSEM: STATE, ARMY, AIR, CINCSO, CINCLANT.







1. HOSE MADDALEND CRIECA CASTRO THE MANNEL CASTELLAND MELEASED NIGHT 21 OCT DUE LACK EVILLINGE. NEW POLICE CHIEF SANTIAGO MANOZ ARDON RESPONSIBLE THEIR RELEASE.

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3. PRENSA LIBRE 22 CCT CONTIRMO RELEASE DITEGA AND CASTELLANDS SATING INVESTIGATION MAS 21 OCT 1938 TO 1338 LOCAL. THEN THEY DETAINED FOLICE HOS TILL 1338 WHEN SET FREE DIE LACK EVIDENCE. ARTICLE SAID THEY MERE OMISTIONED MURLY TO SECURITY HEASTHES TAKEN TO CHAPD FRES MID IT THEY HAD ISOLATED PRES FROM THOSE HE TRUSTED. O. AND C. REPLIED FRES DISLIKED EXCESSIVE PROTECTION FARTICULARLY IN OWN PLSIDENCE.

3. SAID FRES GAVE HIM PERMISSION EAT HOSE MIGHT ASSASSINATION.

4. DENIED REPORT PLDT KNOWN BY HIM PRIOR 26 JULY. O. MID C.

SAID PRES CASTILLO HAD RECOMMENDED DISMISSAL ARREZOLA, HIS MIDS AND LATTER CONSTANTLY BOTHERING HIM MITH PUNCHS AND LOSSIP. ALSO SAID PRES RECOMMENDED CHAUFFEUR MERIDA (FIND)

**EFEACE FRANCISCO PALACICA. THIS IN

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1. CHARD LISS 18 OCH KERCEUS ANT GEN CAPICE ASKED ADEL ARREST

COLS. OF 3 ONLINE AND RUBBLE CASTELLANDS FOR "COMPLICITY ASSUSSIBLATION"

CUSTINUO. "CHARTE AND COLD WATER "ISOLATEDS" CUSTILLO AND "SUCCESSIBLE WILL

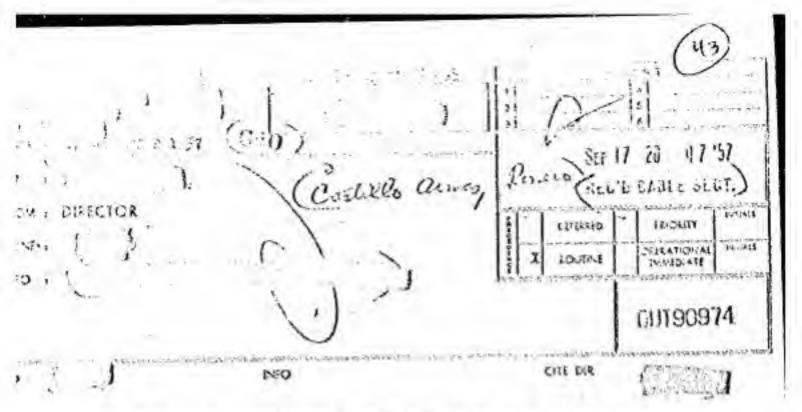
FORD, MARKETS AND DANGER OF HIS LIFE FROM FEACHING WILL."

2. PLS CAND LETANIS.

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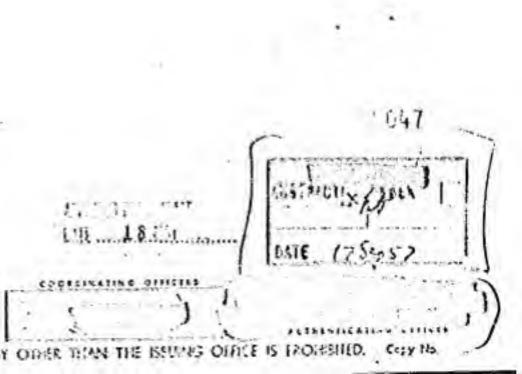
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STALT ALFOST EXTINELY VITA HIS DOUBLE THAT THE ASSASSINATION WAS A
COVERNIST ACT.

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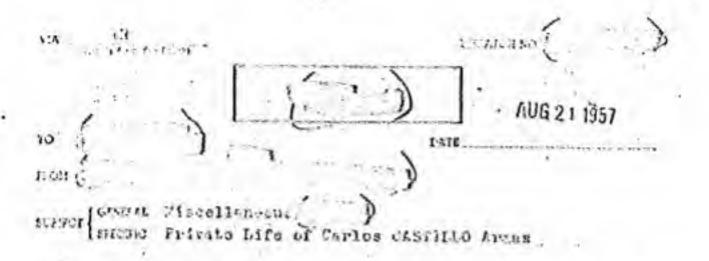
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ANOTHER JACTOR CAPSING A SHOULD THE JO DOSET PUBLISHED STORIES IS THAT AN A LICENT PRIVATE OF THE CASE OF THE PASTY LEADERS CASTILLO AREAS CAVE SOME INDICATION THAT IS YOURD LIKE TO DOWN AS PRISIDENT, AND VOULD SERVICE COLONIE.

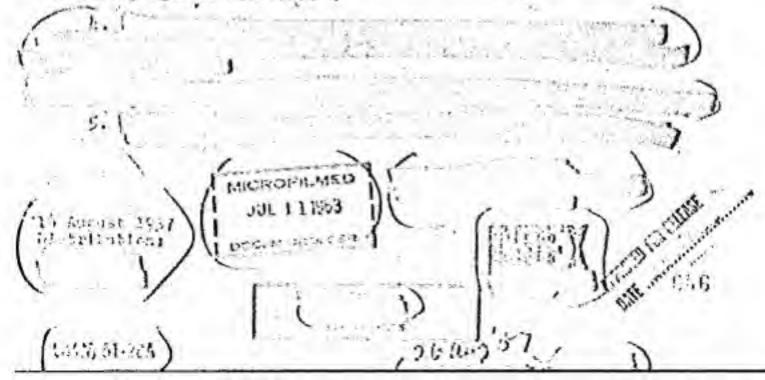
I IGUEL PERCORA FOR ELECTION AS HIS SUCCESSOR. ALL IS ADDRESSED AND CASTILLO, EXCEPT THE PIRST ONE, PIRE HADE TOROUGH SERVICES AND TOO PROPERTY.

THE GUARD, PARTICULARLY TYSTEE, HE NAVER SAV AND LOVE WAS EXPENDED TO THE STREET AND THE SECRETARY AND THE SECRETARY RESIDENCE OF THE SECRETARY POLICY, ATTACHED TO THE GUARD, PARTICULARLY TYSTEE, HE NAVER SAV AN EXCLISION TAX INSIDE THE SECRETARY AND IT IS STREET, HE NAVER SAV AN EXCLISION TAX INSIDE THE SPANISH AND TAX INSIDE THE SPANISH AND TAX INSIDE THE SPANISH AND THE SPANISH AND THE STREET, BY SOMEONE WHO WANTED A SECRETARY THE SPANISH SYSTEM, BUT IS COMED TO THE SPANISH SYSTEM, BUT IS COMED TO THE SPANISH SYSTEM, BUT IS COMED TO THE SPANISH SYSTEM.





- 1. The following is submitted for any value it may have in connection with the assausination of Carlos Casfilld Armas, Tresident of Graterals.
- 2. Glori MARKOS was mistress to Carlos CASTILIO Armas, and he confided in her with respect to his private life with Odilia Falcon de ASTILLO. he claimed she was unfaithful to him and had led a licenticus life while in El Salvador as a result of a quarrel they had; that he put up with it for appearances sake.
- Description belates is presently in hiding and seen plans to read a trip to Santo became (Ciudad Prujillo). Desinion Lepablic. She has been called there seemstly by President Theoretic who has take an appealing effect to her in eachange for information consuming the private lives of the former President of Graterala and his wife, and the suspicions that he had about the conspiracy against his life.



Tiller de- Leconstantion of freeliget Carles Carles Arcis

Conte- Servery of Priest Trees Cavaloge .

1. From covering of the accommission of freeldest Carles Carles Carles In the Land of Carles Carles on the Carles of Carles on the Carles of Carle

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6. Il facusti, on 12 cetator 1857, reported that modern Mide it facility to the first of the first in facility of the facility of the facility of relatives of registeries in its ording to the facility of the facility. All first reflect that there are colored but completely included the facility for people the hid his cation confidence and the results from people the hid his cation confidence and the results from the facility of the facility for the facility of the facility for the facility of the facility

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15 ceteber 1957.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Reviewed Defense of the Detter Exten within the merching of the Ex-

Quatemala

REPORT NO.

SUBJECT

Assassination of President CASTILLO

1 August 1955

Areas Planned by Captain Fernands ROWBRO

NO. OF PAGES

DATE OF INFO.

25 June 1955

BEFERENCES

REQUIREMENT NO.

DATE DISTA

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPEAUSAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

- Captain Fernando RCHERO, who went to Chiquisula, Oustenals, on 25 June 1955 to attend the celebration of the first anniversary of the capture of the town by liberation forces, planned to assessinate Fresident Carlos CASTILLO Armas while the latter was at a luncheon there. I However, CASTILLO made only a short visit to Chiquinula and did not resain for the luncheon as scheduled; ROWERO was therefore unable to carry out his mission.
- In a heated political discussion with Col. Jorge BARRIOS Solares, Governor of the Department, which took place that evening, southo became so enraged that he attempted to threw the hand granade which he had planned to use against CASTILLO. . When an side to FARRIOS saw what ROMERO intended to do, he shot him through the head. However, the grenade exploded, and several people were wounded, including Col. PARKIOS.

- It is not elear whether this was part of an organized attempt on CASTILLO's life or whether ROGRO was acting solely on his own authority.
- Rexspaper accounts of this incident indicated only that HOMERO died inc Chiquisula after a granade exploded in his hand. Col. BARRIOS has returned



Ouatemala. 1 August 1955 Assassination of President CASTILLO DATE DISTR SUBJECT Areas Flanned by Captain Fernando NO. OF PAGES ROMENO: REQUIREMENT NO. 25 June 195 DATE OF INFO. BEFERENCES ACE ACQUIRED DATE ACQUIRED ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE Captain Fernando RCMERO, who went to Chiquisula, Guatemala, on 25 June 1955 to attend the colebration of the first anniversary of the capture of the town by liberation forces, planned to assassinate President Carlos CASTILLO Armas while the latter was at a luncheon Chere, Rometer, CASTILLO made only a short visit to Chiquimula and did not resain for the luncheon as scheduled; ROWING was therefore unable to carry out his mission. In a heated political discussion with Col. Jorge RARRICS Solares, Governor of the Department, which took place that evening, ROKERO became so enraged that he attempted to throw the hand grenade which he had planned to use against CASTILLO. . When an aide to BARRIOS saw what ROMERO intended to do, he shot him through the head. However, the grenade exploded, and several people were wounded, including Col. PARRIOS, It is not elear whether this was part of an promised attempt on CASTILLO's life or shether ROWERO was acting solely on his can authority. Kenspaper accounts of this incident indicated only that ROMERO died in-Chiquimula after a granada exploded in his hand. Col. MARRICS has returned to duty ...

£ SE? 1953

To: Director
Redered Dorona of Investigation
Attentions . Re. S. J. Pepich

TROM Deputy Director, Flance

Of Carles CASTRLO Arras, forcer Provident of Ousternia

On 1 July 1958 a usually rollable source for a se CASILLO Armes, former President of Casterale, who was assausinated on the evening of 26 July 1957, sold that & had told his of a Central American residing in her You who was going to les Angeles to talk with others in Los Angeles about a plot againsb . Central America. Although and Indicate seartly when the ... infermation, it is believed that it was sometime in July also esid that in les Argales the Quateralan fareul received an anomyrous telephone call on ... to July 1957 in the norming, asking the Coord what was hoppening in Ousternia. Amend and the Course did . not knew and asked the Oustenden Privacy in Kishington, which did not know either. The Esbasey in Mashington then sout a cable to Guatemale, soking what was happening there. The cuble arrived on 26 July at shout 5:00 p.m. CASTILLO Arets read the cable.

2. During the afternoon of 26 July 1957, a vocan by the name of 0087ALSZ (fmu) went to the Dusteralan Consulate in Les Angeles and applied for a vice for travel in Contents. She asked the Consul what was happening in Ouaterala.

3. Ca 11 July 1958 | reported that
From 145063 Samples, Investmential guard the phot Progident.
Corice Chailtin Arras on 26 July 1957 and then reportedly
conditied suicide, had proviously taken a correspondence course
in radio from Patienal Schools, les ingales. On 14 Pay 1953
VISCUS received a letter from Entional Schools, 1000 South
Flattered Street, Les Angeles 37, California, signed by

from the cone school. He toleren is quoted below-

17 May 1957

This ressage is very is portant for you. Ye have now study saterial ready to be cont to you. You will be interested to know that I have received authorization from the accounting department for your recount to be considered and brought up-to-date as soon as we receive the payment of a single monthly installment from you.

To not let any sore time page without cotting.

Topt. of Studies"

in the home of VASQUES in Sem Antonio, Department of Buchitoragent, Conterela. It is not known if the underlining in the telegram appeared in the original or if it was the date of the telegram and the date of the president's the date of the telegram and the date of the president's

I Die Agency would also appreciate receiving any information obtained which might relate the activities in les Angeles with the assersiration of CASTILLO Arms.

rs cr-3/151,213

Subject: (Colonel) Carlos CASTILLO Arms, Guate alan Exils. Report Ko:

Date of Information: Current

Date Acquired:

Date of Report: 2 August 1951

Place Acquired

Evaluation:

Source:

1. Colonel Carles CASTILLO Areas arrived in Colombia some weeks ago from Guaterala where he had taken asylum in the Colombian Entassy after having escaped from prison. The following information is based on an interview between Colonel Carles CASTILLO Areas and

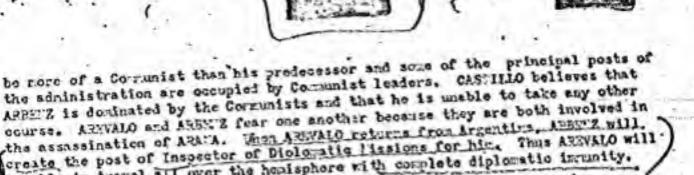
Colonel Castillo stated that he had begun his intervention in Gusteralan politics because of indignation arouse by the assassination of Colonel 1914. For attributed the assassination of APANA to the connivance of former Presidential VAID and actual Presidential Japohy APANA to the connivance of former Presidential VAID and actual Presidential Japohy APANA to the connivance of former Presidential VAID and actual Presidential Japohy APANA to the connivance of former Presidential Justice of Quetral tonango. Three CASTILLO at that time was Chief of the lilitary District of Quetral tonango. Three days after the assassination he and another Army commander attempts an uprising days after the assassination he and another Army commander attempts and uprising that the Caribbean was especially critical of the acoperation of the government with the Caribbean Mass especially critical of the acoperation of the government with the Caribbean Legion. A few days after giving up his corrand, he was visited by various militar friends, some in active service and others in retirement. It turned out that he was being surveilled by the secret police and he was taken prisoner and felsely conderned. After four months in Jail, he was liberated at Christians time, after which he was once again arrested and put in jail, but for a very short time. On getting out of prison, he went to Ki Salvador to join a group who were plotting the overthrow of the ARMAIO regime.

- 3. CASTILLO asserted that the Guateralan people were ready to revolt against the government. ARENE, while a candidate for the presidency, was able to inspire the confidence of the Army and it was believed that he would change the political line followed by APETALO, but since becoming president, AREENE has turned out to

Classification [_____]

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DATE . 1.8 MAY



4. CASTILLO claimed that the Army is disillusioned and that they feel they have been deceived and sooner or later they will react. CASTILLO predicted that before the end of the year, the armed forces and the anti-formunist civilian forces will have overthrown the government. He stated that the anti-Johnnaist forces need here overthrown the government. He stated that the anti-Johnnist government help from abroad in war material and organization. CASTILLO urged the property of the commist governments to combat Commisse and to begin by aiding the anti-Johnnist forces in ments to combat Commisse and to begin by aiding the anti-Johnnist forces in Guatemala. He said the United States government would not materially aid such a revenent, but it was certain that the United States would do nothing to interfere with the movement.

reaction to Colonel CASTILLO's conversation.

And the state of t

cate of infriention: 25 June 1988

Date &: mired!

bate of Reports

6 July 1955

Erelastion:

Place Acquired:

1. On 25 June President CASTILLO Arms was invited to attend a luncheon at Chiquimula to celebrate the first engiversary of the capture of that team by the Liberation Porces. Early government employees and especially members of the Liberation and National army were invited. Among those invited was Captain Fernando, rmy were invited. Among those invited was Captain Fernando, ROMERO who was given the job of assassinating the President. CASTILLO, however, only made a short visit to Chiquimula and did not remain for lunch. ROMERO, therefore, was not able to fulfill his mission.

2. ROWERO then begen to drink and soon entered into a heated political discussion with (Col) Jorge MARRIOS Solares, the Governor of the Department of Chatenals. MOMERO became so enraged he tried to use the hand grenade which he had in his pocket for use in killing the President. One of Col. BARRIOS! sides, however, use in killing the President. One of Col. BARRIOS! sides, however, saw what ROMERO intended to do and shot him through the head. The granade went off wounding several people including Col. EARRIOS.

COMMENTS:

- 1. It is not clear whether this was an organized attempt on the Freeddent's life or whether it was Captain FORERO's own idea.
- 2. Example accounts of this event indicate only that ROMERO was killed by a grenade which he had in his hand end fall to indicate why he was handling a grenade at a flesta. Col. BARRIOS has evidently recovered from his wounds and has returned to duty.

6 July 3-5

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te of Report:

6 July 1955

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S. Fitch contrac - Miscellaneous

SUITABLE FOR KICROFILM

Labrasination of Frestdent Carles SCASTILIO Areas

Cirls Cisillo'Aress on 26 July 1957 and then reportedly committed to the Charles of the Control of the Control

2. Ch 17 May 1957 VASQUEZ received an orgent telegram from the sense school (presumably in Spanish). It is franslated as follows:

17 Kay 1957

This resease is very important for you. We have new study esterial ready to be sent to you. You will be interested to know that I have received authorization from the accounting department for your account to be considered and brought up-to-date as soon as we receive the payment of a single renthly installment free you.

Do not let any more tire ress without setine.

CHARGED FACT

gran space of the significance between the date of the telegran and the date of the telegran and the date of the telegran and the date of the Frasident's dasth.

Ni July 1958

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INFORMATION REPORT

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ACHOST NO.

CS -52623

SUBJECT

Ceneral Unrest in Cuetaxals

DATE DISTR.

16 December 19

NO. OF PAGES

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DATE OF INFO.

FEQUIREMENT NO.

REFERENCES

PLACE ACCUIRED

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SOURCE:

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- CEPD - 301

of the Ouszenslan armed forces are formulating a plot to assacsinate Guatemalan President Carlos CASTILLO Armas. Annual Content Carlos CASTILLO Armas. Annual Content Carlos CASTILLO Armas. Annual Carlos Castinates and are also riotting trainst the pressut Guatemalan Government.

2. The Guatemelan Police Department is corrupt and infiltrated by Communists. Businessmen are complaining of brills demanded by Communists. Succeeding the presidential secretoriat.

1. Comment. Reports of plotting spainst CastillO and general public d'spatisfaction with his indecisiveness on basic issues incresse deily.

On the surface, CASIBLO appears confident but has shown less confidence by reputedly remarking "They can have the Presidency if they want it."



3. It is felt that labor unions are being given too such parent, and there is some indication that second-string Communist leaders are still in controlling positions.



INFORMATION REPORT MINI CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT NO. ARGENT INA

SUBJECT

ASSASS INAT ION PLOT AGAINST

JUAN DOMINGO PERON

PROCEDENCE

RGENTIA

47267

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

FIELD REPORT NO.

PPRAISAL THUS IS UNEVALUATED PHORMATICAL SQUECT GRADONGS AND DEPORTIVE, APPRAISAL OF CONTEMP IS TENTATIVE

SOURCE

RECENT REPORTS OF AN ALLEGED ASSASSINATION PLOT AGAINST FORMER ARGENTINE DICTATOR JUAN PERON AND HIS CONFIDANT JORGE ANTONIO CAME ABOUT IN FOLLOWING MANNER. PERONISTA WAITER IN BUENOS AIRES OVERHEARD TALK BY GROUP IN RESTAURANT INCLUDING NAVY CAPTAIN OF PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PERON BY INFILTRATING PEOPLE INTO SPAIN WITH FALSE PASSPORTS, ETC. WARNING MESSAGE WAS TELEPHONED TO PERON IN MADRID FROM CHILE OR URUGUAY BY UNIDENTIFIED PERSON

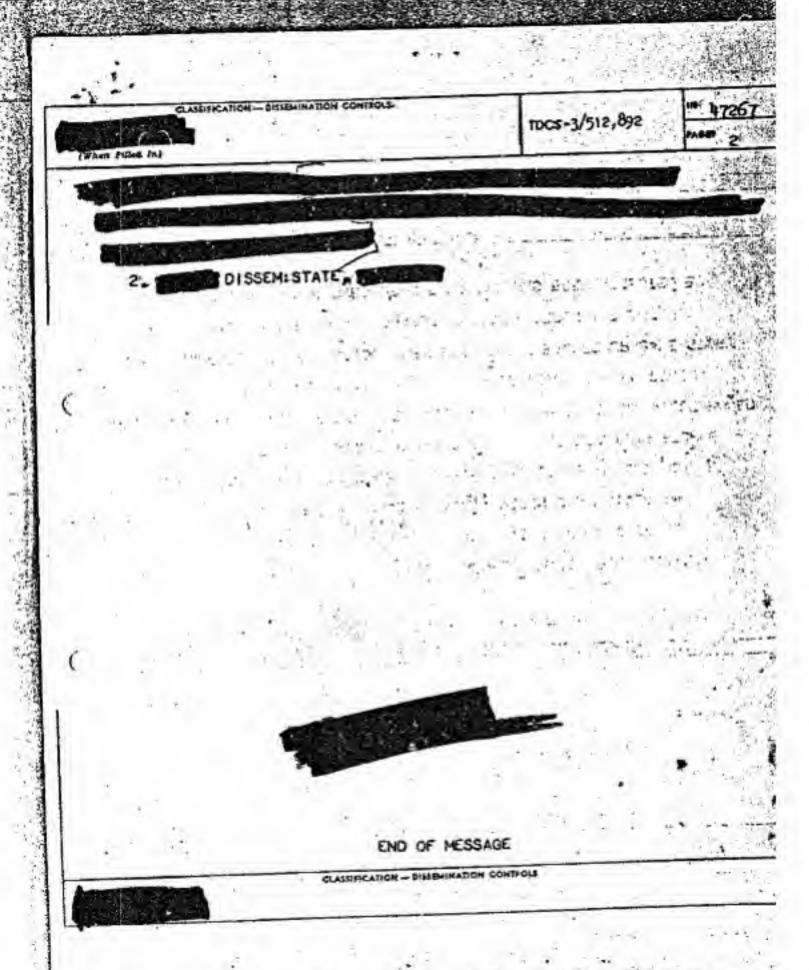


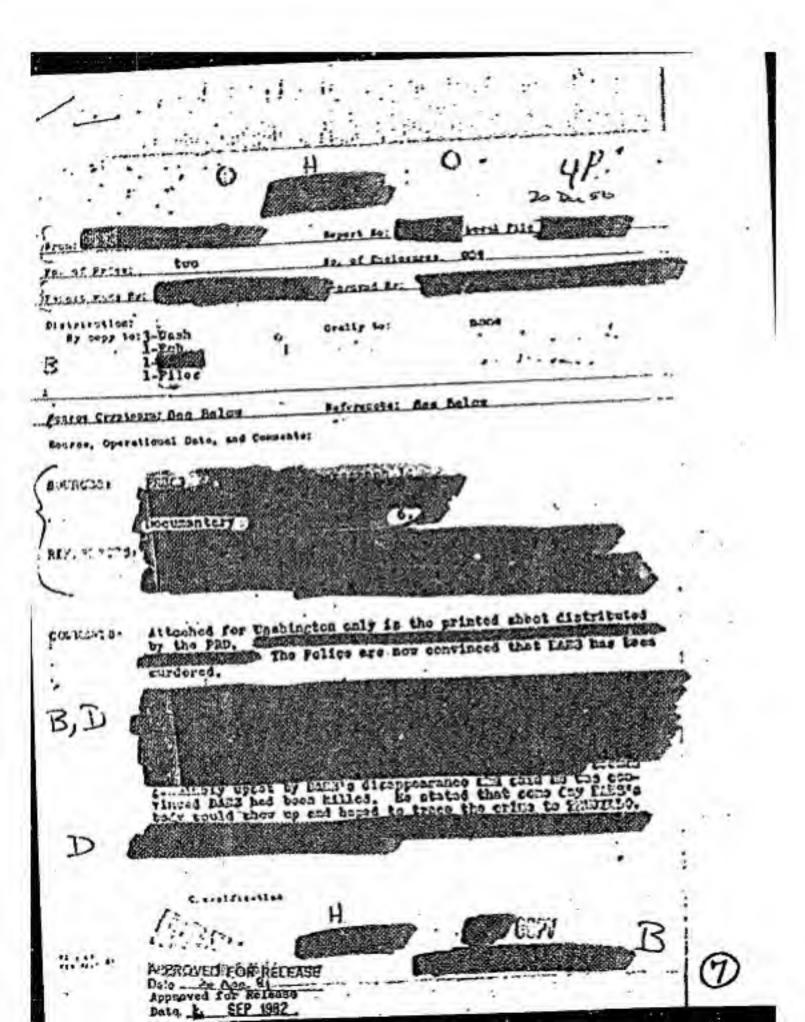
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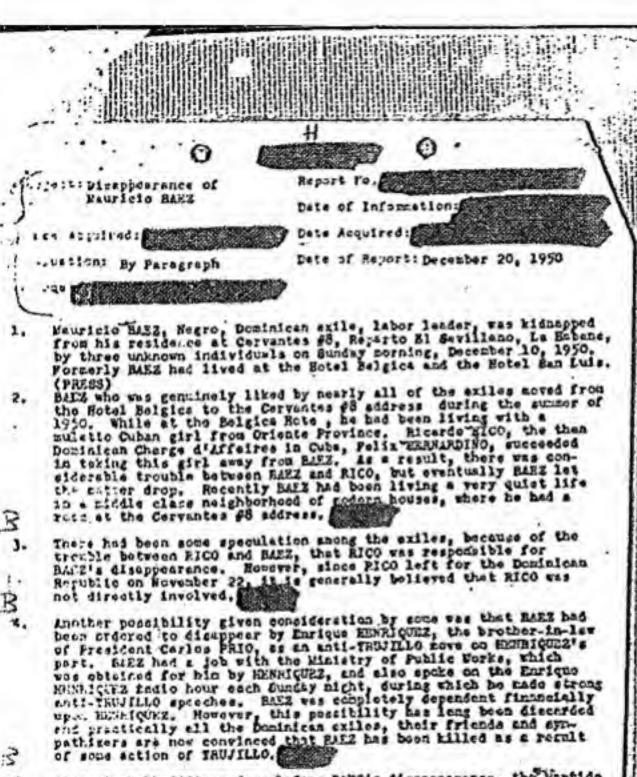
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JUL 1981

PEREACE







Appreximately fifteen days before BATE's disappearance, the Partido

". ASSIFICATIO"

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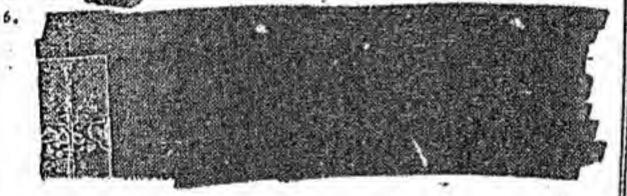
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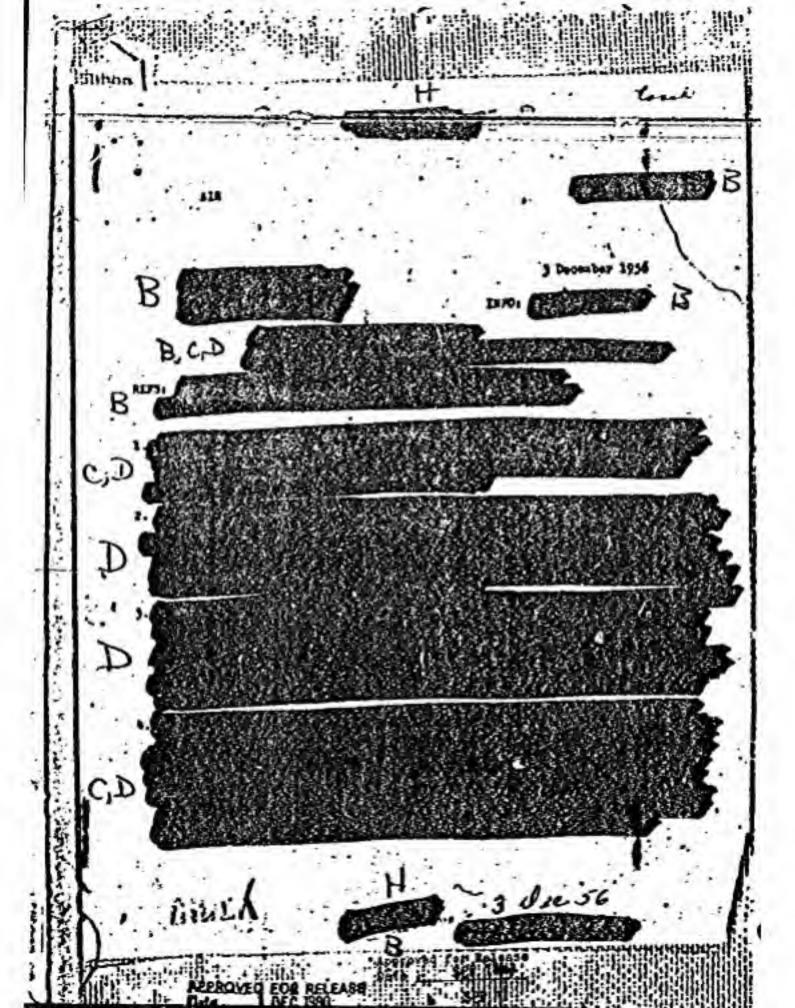


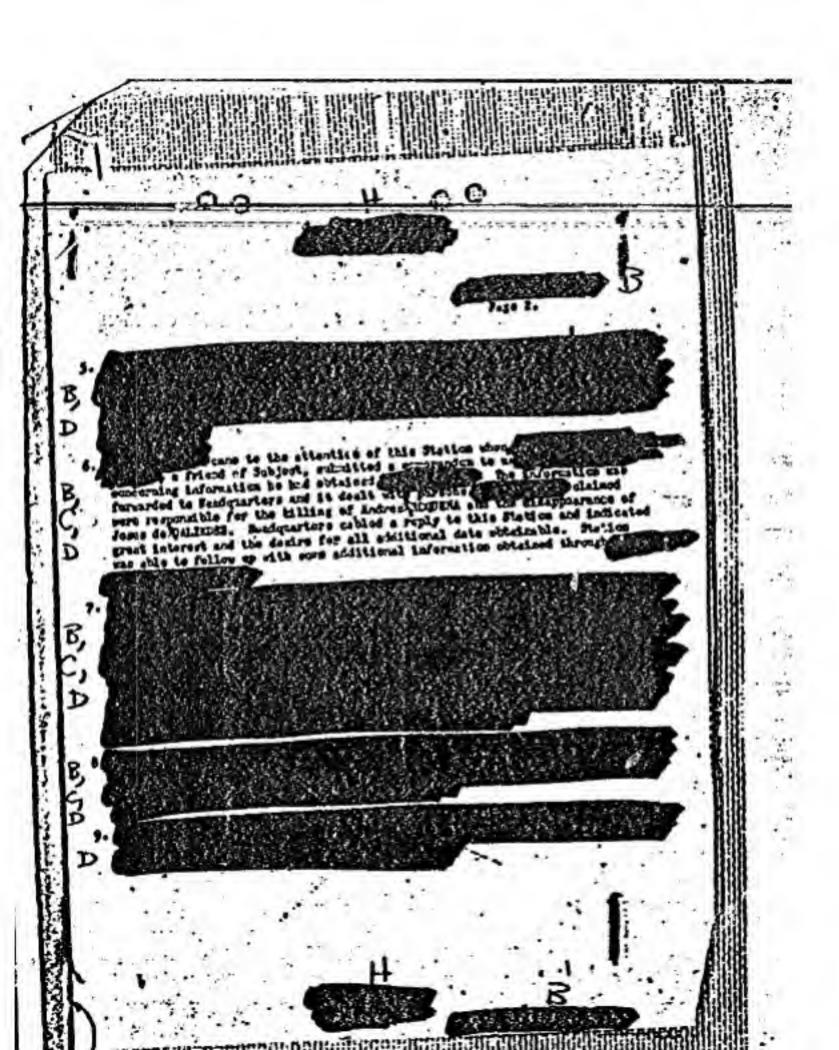
Agelon Revolucionario/Icelea Revolucionario Guiteras(PAR/ARG) paid out nearly \$20,000 to various creditors on behalf of their newspaper "it You". Although proof is lacking, it is believed in some well-informed querters that through certain emissaries TRUJILLO paid a large sum of money to the gentster PAR/ARG group to dispose of BARZ. It is believed that both Jesus-GONZALEZ CARTAS and Eufecio FRAMANDES, who head the PAR/ARG, know who is responsible for the murder of BARZ.

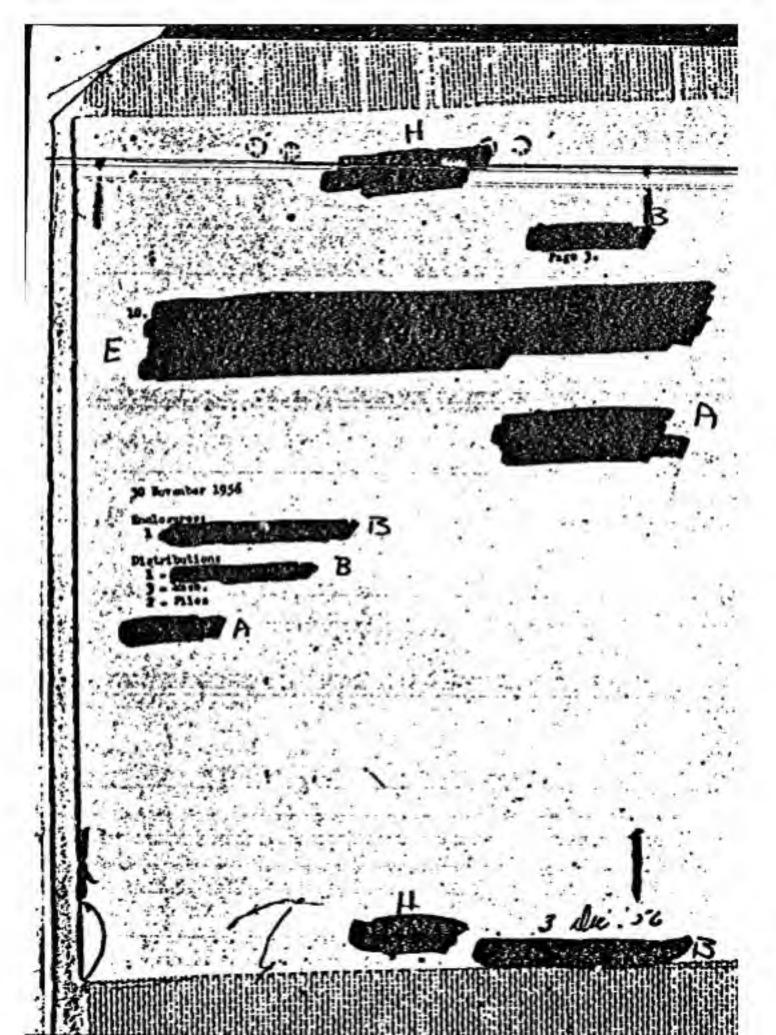
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SUBJECT: Arrest of Luis Felipe BEILCRIN

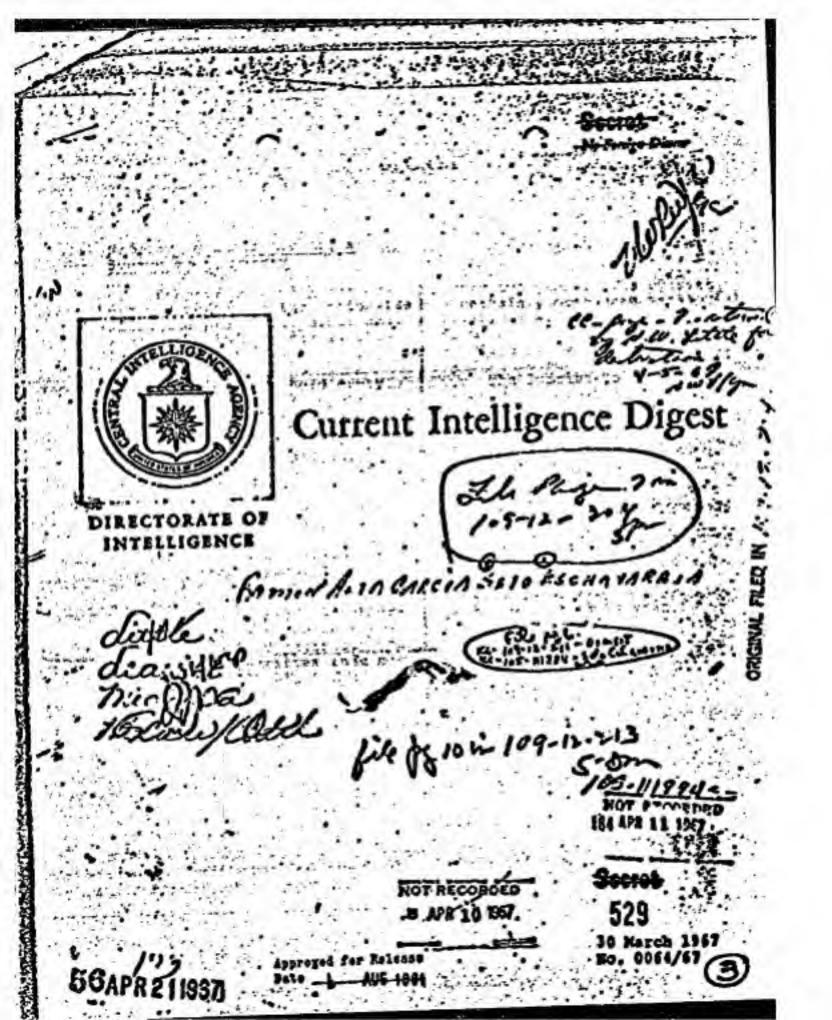
APPROVED FOR RECEASE NEC MOO.

Approved for Release

Arrest of this Felipe BELLORIN Date of Inforastion: Date Acquired: Evaluation: Date of Reports Bource: Para, 11 Appraisal of Contents 1. During the first week of Earch 1954 Luis Felipe BELLCRIN, director of the weekly newspaper, La Maclan, was arrested and detained for three days by Venezuelan security forces. According to Source, Subject was detained because of articles appearing in the 15 February 1954 issue of La Macion .. concerning the assassination of the anti-Trujillo leader, Andres REQUENA: in, ->

Few Tork. The articles state that the sublication of REQUENA's book, recomentario sin Cruces" was the reason for SEQUENA being killed. Source states that BELICRIN was arrested because of cooplaints of the Dominical Rapublic inbassy.

salfication



CARIBBEAN

Aftermath of Attempt on the

The recent attack on General Imbort, one of Trujillo's assassing, continues to pose problems for President Balaguer.

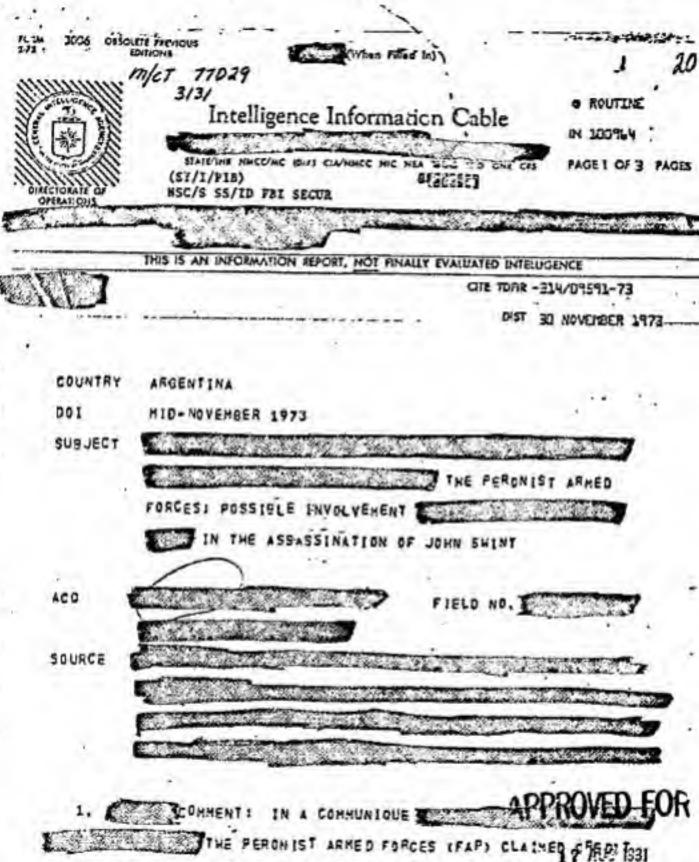
named, partially in response to charges by Minister of Interior and Police Amisma that "unjustifiable erfors" had been committed by the police in their search for the gunnen who tried to kill imbert.

tion of General Soto as the new bolice chief is unclear. Bis

draw widespread criticism,

to have intensified hostility between elements of the anti-Trujillo
right, such as Amians, and "trujillista" palace advisers who have
played an influential role in administrative, intelligence, and
security affairs. Unless the
fears and suspicions erising out
of the case are satisfactorily
laid to rest, Balaguer may be
forced to choose between these
two factions. (CONFIDENTIAL)

Peto Mis 13bl



THE PERCHIST ARMED FORCES (FAP) CLAIMED FORD [33]
FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF JOIN S & I N T. U.S. CITIZEN AND
EXECUTIVE OF THE FORD HOTER COMPAN' IN ARGENTI IA. ON SRELEASE.

TORR - - TEST

THE COMMUNIQUE CLAIMS THAT THE INTENT HAD BEEN TO ABOUCT SHINT. - THAT WHEN THE EXECUTIVE RESISTED HE WAS MILLED. FAP IS A LEFT-HING PERGNIST DREAMIZATION WHICH NO

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CONGER RECOGNIZES PERON'S LEADERENIP COMMENT! AN INDIVIDUAL TO COMMENTER THAT JOHN SHINT HAD BEEN KILLED BY THE FAP PLANNED AND EXECUTED AMBUSH .. COMMENTS THE ACCURACY OF THE FOREGOING INFORMATION CANNOT BE JUDGED AT THIS TIME. ACCORDING TO THE FAP COMMUNIQUE, SWINT'S ASSASSINATION WAS NOT THE ORIGINAL DEJECTIVE OF THE ATTACK AGAINST HIM!

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Intelligence Information Cable IN 6161169 PAGE 601 OF 804

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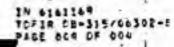


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THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

REPORT CLASS:

CITE TOFIR 08-315/23974-80

COUNTRYS EL SAVADOR

SUBJECT: PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (ERP) MEMBER'S CLAIM
THAT THE FARABUNDO-MARTI POPULAR LIGERATION FORCES
(FPL) IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MUNDER OF THE FOUR
U.S. RELIGIOUS PERSONS ON 2 DECEMBER 1980. (DOIS
EARLY OLIEMBER 1980)

SOURCE:

MEMBER OF THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONART

ARMY CERPS SAID ON & DECEMBER 1980 THAT THE FAVEBUNDO-MARTS

POPULAR LIBERATION FORCES (FPL) MERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE 2

DECEMBER 1980 MURDE B OF THE THREE U.B. NUMB AND ONE U.B. LAT

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JUNTA (JRC) IN THE MORST POSSIBLE LIGHT WHILE THE JRG WAS STILL

FACING INTERNATIONAL OUTHAGE FOR ITS BUSPECTED PARTICIPATION IN

THE 27 NOVEMBER 1980 ASSASSINATIONS OF THE SIX LEADERS OF THE

REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRATIC FRONT (FOR). THE FPL ALBO MOPED TO

INFLUENCE THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE OR END SUPPORT TO THE

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Approved for Release Date 7 Jill 1982

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JHG.

- 2. THE FPL HAD IDENTIFIED THE OF THE FOUR RELIGIOUS PERSONS
 AS A RESULT OF THEIR PISSIONAGE ROSE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHALLTENANGO AND FOLLUMED THEM FROM THE INTERNATIONAL AIMPORT AFTER
 THEIR ARRIVAL. THE FPL BELIEVED THE JRG ROULD HE BLAMED ATTHOUT.
 DOUBT DUE TO PREVIOUS SECURITY FORCE ACTIVITIES AGAINST
 RELIGIOUS PERSONNEL. COMMENTS THE FPL IS THE PRINCIPAL
 NADICAL LETIST GROUP OPERATING IN THE AREA SURROUNDING THE
- SCHEDULES NO ONE IN EL SALVADOR COULD MAVE KNOWN MORE THAN AN HOUR ON THO IN ADVANCE THAT THE U.S. RELIGIOUS PERSONS WOULD BE ON THE AIRPORT ROAC AT NIGHT. HE FIND IT HIGHLY UNLINELY THAT THE FPL COULD HOUNT SUCH AN OPERATION IN SO THORT A TIME. EVEN IF SUCH AN OPERATION HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY PLANTED. ADDITIONALLY, THE AIRPORT ROAD IS PATROLLED BY GOVERNMENT SECURITY FORCES. AS MELL AS MAVING RANDOM SECURITY FURCE CHECKPOINTS FURTHER DECREASING THE LIFELIHOOD THAT THE FPL COULD MOUNT SUCH AN OPERATION. IT MAY ALSO BE INDICATIVE THAT AN ERP PEMBER IS REPORTING ON FPL ACTIVITIES.

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 BE EXPECTED TO BE KNOWLEDGEABLE OF A HIGHLY SENSITIVE FPL OPERATION. HONETHELESS. THE INFORPATION IS REING REPORTED BECAUSE OF THE HIGH-LEVEL INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT.)

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REPORT CLASS

CITE TOFTE 28-315/24261-80

COUNTRY

EL SALVADOR

SURJECT

SALVADORAN MILITARY OFFICER . S STATEMENT

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THAT ONLY THE METIONAL POLICE COULD

HAVE MURDERED THE FOUR U.S. BELIGIOUS PERSONNEL

ON 2 DEC 1980 (DOIS EARLY-DECEMBER 1980).

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THE MILITARY DEFICER

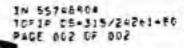
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ON HIS KNOWLDEGE THAT DOLY THE SATIONAL POLICE HAD PATROLS ON
THE ROAD LEADING FROM THE AIRPORT ON 2 DECEMBER 1980. HIS
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THAT DALF THE NATIONAL POLICE COULD

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ON 2 DEC 1980 (DOI) EARLY-DECEMBER 1980).

SOURCE

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Sensitive Intelligence Sources can Methods Involved (WNINTEL)

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DISSEMINATION CONTROL ABBREVIATIONS

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NFIBONLY- NFIB Deportments Doly

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SNIE 83.1-83

EL SALVADOR: PERFORMANCE ON CERTIFICATION ISSUES

Information evallable as of 12 January 1985 was used in the preparation of this Estimate

THIS ESTIMATE IS ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE BOARD CONCURS.

The following intelligence organizations participated in the preparation of the Estimate:

The Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Hutional Security Agency, and the intelligence argonization of the Department of State.

Also Participating

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army
The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy
The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force
The Director of Intelligence, Headquarters, Marine Corps

KEY JUDGMENTS

During the past six anonths we have seen signs of modest progress in some areas, and no signs of back-liding on the part of the government or the military in their commitment to improve the human rights situation and reinforce democratic institutions in El Salvador. Nevertheless, positive efforts by the government in all areas continue to be hindered by deep-seated problems, and overall we conclude that there have been few dramatic changes since July. We expect progress to remain slow and arduous (5 xxx).

The government has made limited progress on human rights issues in the past-six months, although in at least one area—the rate of civilian deaths—the improvement has been substantial. Other positive trends, such as good treatment of political prisoners, remain overshadowed by a virtually montametional criminal justice system that has proved smable to indict and prosecute the accused. (6 to 2)

Although some progress has been made in curbing abuses by the armed forces. El Salvador continues to have serious problems in this respect. Major problem areas remain the lack of fire control in populated combat zones and arbitrary violence committed by amsupervised security forces. Nevertheless, the military has increased efforts to educate and discipline subordinate officers and troops, and haddition, replacement of a ten commanders has been tollowed by a subsequent improvement in the human rights records of their units. Moreover, before launching operations some field commanders reportedly have received specific instructions to respect the rights of the local civilian population and to take guerrilla prisoners. They increasingly have adhered to these orders in operations of the past six months.

The government has demonstrated advances in political and economic programs, particularly in Phase III of the agrarian reforms, and the parties have shown a willingness to cooperate on major issues. A unity pact signed by the major parties has led to establishment of political and human rights commissions and a new Central Elections Council. A new constitution is scheduled to be completed this spring, and presidential elections are scheduled for March 1984.

The government continues its interparty discussions on reconciliation. On the issue of negotiations, the positions of all government and (6)(1)

military elements have coalesced against guerrilla terms for dialogue, but they will discuss a role for the guerrillas in the ongoing political process. San Salvador has renewed offers to the left to compete in elections and is drafting an amnesty law to help convince leftists to end the fighting. The government leaves the door open for possible informal talks to that end. (6-10-1)

The killers of the US churchwomen have been identified, indicted, and have been remanded for trial in civilian criminal courts. There is no evidence of higher level complicity in these murders. Two members of the National Guard have confessed to killing two US representatives from the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) and the president of the Salvadoran land reform institute. They have been ordered to stand trial. However, the three accused authors of these crimes—two military officers and a businessman—remain free.

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DISCUSSION



Embassy in San Salvacior continues to provide our primary base of information on the fundamental issues involved in certification, the data provided appear objective and accurate and reflect the judgment of all elements of the mission.

Human Rights

US Congress eriterion for judging Salvadosan Government's performance. Making a concerted and significant elion to comply with internationally recognized human rights.

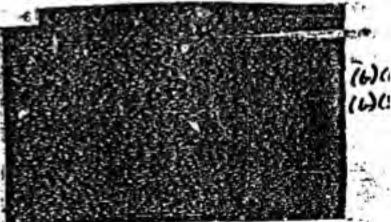
- 2 Overall, the Salvadoran Government has made limited progress on human rights issues in the past six months relative to the period covered in the last report, although in at least one area—the rate of civilian deaths—the improvement has been substantial. Given the virtually nonfunctional criminal justice system in El Salvador, the standard for measuring propress in this regard is clusive. According to the LiS Embassy, only 300 criminals had been processed through civilian courts out of a pational prisoner population of 4,000 **C.**
- 5. The povernment's record on treatment of prisoners however, is good. Those abuses that do occur, according to the 1% Emberry, usually happen during the process of arrest and not during desention. For example, the povernment claims to have under desention approximately 500 political prisoners. We know that some 700 are housed at the relatively modern Marions Prison outside the capital. These prisoners range in status from captured guerrillas to lefting intellectuals suspected of subversion. According to 1% Embassy officers who have visited the prisoners, they are well fed and receive excellent treatment, including access to schooling, use of an industrial shop, and rights to conjugal visits in private dominaties.
- 4. The government is attempting to expedite trial proceedings for political prisoners and is drafting a new amnesty law that will further help in reducing the

number of detainers. The establishment of an amousty commission also is being considered to oversee the broader issue of assimilating guerrilla defectors into the political and economic mainstream as one phase of a democratic solution to the insurgent war. A seven-member human rights commission was appointed in early December, charged with formulating an "institutional mechanism that will promote and protect human rights."

5. The intergent war has intensified since July, and the rate of combat deaths on both sides has increased. The rate of civilian political deaths, however, has continued to decline markedly. The monthly average of political deaths in 1961 was about 510, but for 1982 in dropped to 217—a decrease of 57 percent. Since July the death rate has dropped more than 40 percent from that of the first six months of 1982 (e)

Control of the Armed Forces

"in achieving subnantial coptrol over all elements of its own aimed forces."



7. For example, the general staff remains largely ineffective in promoting lire control among combat mains, although some improvements have been made over the last six months. The poor manning and carelessness (b) (3) on the part of some Salvadoran commanders sharing (b) (3)

Political deaths are those that sake silect outside a same of combet and which clearly suggest a political motive for example, unablest soundered because of numerical complicity with the stour-sense. Civilians killed as a result of being cough: in a crowline or other military-related activities are classified as combet deaths with

bombardments and large-scale sweeps against guerrilla strongholds sometimes result in civilian loss of life and destruction of property. In some instances, moreover, the distinction between combatant and noncombatant can become blurred in the strong stro

guernila casualties

(1) Mien anclude unarmed insurgent support personnel,

comp followers, and innocent civilians trapped in the

(2) hattle zone.

5. The tenuous and often nonexistent control of senior officers over elements of the paramilitary security forces and civilian irregulars is a continuing cause for concern freporting on noman rights violations by military personnel largely reflects the excress of these small rural-based constabulary forces. In isolated areas especially, where is wiestness is a way of life semiliterate personnel led by a corporal or a sergeant all too often assume the roles of prosecutor, judge, and executions. (648)

9 Senior military deaders, how ever, are continuing their efforts to overcome framan rights abuses. Over the last six months, members of the high command have stepped up visits to posts in the interior, emphasizing to subordinate officers the necessity of disciplining troops guilty of abuses. The high command appears increasingly concerned that combat officers set a good example for their troops. The replacement of a few commanders has been followed by a subsequent improvement in the human rights record of their units sec-

10. Defense Minister Garcia continues to tale a leading role in curning military abuses. In October 1952 he ordered a conference in San Salvador of nearly 300 local commanders—essentially all enlined personnel—and reaffirmed the high command's commitment to human rights and the penalties for committing abuses.

Garcia's efforts to discipline and econcate the military have aboven some positive all though undramatic, results. Before launching an operation, some field commanders reportedly have received specific instructions to respect the rights of the local civilian population and to take guerrilla prisoners. They increasingly have adhered to these orders in operations of the past six months. They continue to take prisoners and interrogate them in a more professional manner.

Progress on Reform

"Is making continued progress in implementing essential economic and political reforms, including land reform."

12 The State Department and the Agency for International Development provide the bulk of our information on the form process. All available information indicates that me overnment has made progress in some areas of political and economic reform, but has accomplished little in others.

15 The function of government remains hampered by continuing tensions between the major parties."

periodic liarcups within and among the diverse political groupings, moderates and hardliners have been able to dend off cries through compromise. For example, in September the three major parties appood to divide the 261 mayoralties evenly, thus avoiding a povernment crisis to are

J4 The ability of the parties to cooperate on some key invest was underscored by the signing in August of the Part of Aparets—a unity document in which the major parties pleased to cooperate on political, social and economic reforms As stipulated by the agreement, human rights and political commissions since have been formed and are functioning with the latter setting a normal timetable for drafting and tatifying a new constitution by early 1983 and scheduling presidential elections for March 1984. The formation of a peace commission, however, remains mixed in partition controvers; over its composition and mission. It reportedly will be formed by February, but

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We believe therefore that while the coalition government remains vulnerable to partisan in-lighting the overall trend points to increasing progress in policy formulation and implementation was:

16. The military remains the key to stability in San Salvador and continues to support the Magana admin-

Salvador and continues to support the Margana acmin-

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istration.

Despite the recent dispute within the military, we believe the armed forces will remain the primary force for moderation Should a change in the Delense Ministry take place in the pest few months—as more appears probable—we believe the officer corps will again select a pragmatist to assume the portfolio tel-

- It. While escalating insurgent attacks have put new strains on the economy, they disve not deterred the armed forces from keeping the agrarian reform process on track On balance, the relationship between the peasant organizations and the spilitary has improved, and the land reform process in recent months has not met with the skinds of esthacks and controvery that occurred following the March election, when dormer landowners illegally evicted several thousand peasant beneficiaries (e)—
- 36. Progress in Phase III fland so the tiller) has been particularly appearent since an army colored was appointed to head its administration and a top peasant leader was named to the presidential committee over-seeing legislative action on land reform. For instance, according to information provided by AID in El Salvador, 1.360 applications for land titles were submitted in August and September, more than three times the figure (454) for the previous two months. (c)
- 19. Such increases also are attributable to a povernment publicity campaign to inform eligible recipients of benefits and procedures. As of 3 October, applications for new titles since the beginning of the reform program totaled 36.615, according to AID Since October, the government reportedly has set the snal of an additional 22,000 new applications by the end of March 1985. According to AID, more than 11,000 new applications had been received by year's end, indicating that government efforts are on track Meanwhile, as of 1 October, 32,952 provisional titles had been distributed. The government hopes to increase this figure by an additional 14,000 by the end of March 1985; but by year's end the total had increased by only 1,722 suggesting that the government is well behind in reaching that goal In addition, 157 permanent land titles were granted under Phase III during the past six months, bringing the total number of remanent titles granted to more than 400 ---

Elections and Negotiations

"Is committed to holding free elections at an early date and, to that end, has demonstrated... good-faith efforts to begin discussions with all major political factions in El Salvador."

20. The government and military appear committed to holding presidential elections on schedule by March 1984. During a special plenary session in November, the constituent assembly appointed a new Central Elections Council to oversee the electoral process. The five political parties represented in the assembly each have one member and one alternate serving on the Council The mesident of that body—elected by his colleagues—represents the moderate Democratic Action marty, which currently holds no posts in the provisional government fee—

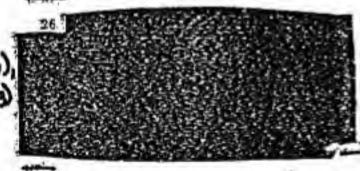
- 21. The Council is charged primarily with:
- -Drafting a new electoral law.
- Preparing a new voter registry.
- -- Authorizing political party activities
- Promoting the election process.
- Regulating its own internal functions is
- 22 The Council faces some fundamental hurdies, however, including its temporary status and the possibility that it could be restructured before the 1964 election. It also currently lacks financial and material resources such at new computers to assure prompt and accurate voter talkes. Its predecessor's attempts to design a new voter registration system proved organizationally infeasible during the last election and probably also will be beyond reach for 1964 see
- 23. National interest in the 1964 election, meanwhile is already evident in the attempts of new parties to organize it with the strength of new parties to organize it with the strength of the considerable private funding and has successfully registered with well over the required 5,000 signatures. Two fledgling center-right groups and one deft-of-center party also plan to participate in 1964 4c.
- 24. We believe the government and the military are willing to make some attempts at reconciliation with the left before the presidential election. The Magana administration repeatedly has stated its policy of allowing leftist parties to regime, campaign, and field

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candidates for office. Nevertheless, government and military leaders of all stripes reject any proposals for negotiations aimed at achieving a power-sharing arrangement outside the ongoing political process. According to the US Embassy, the five parties in the assembly have debated the issue and appear so agree on three major points:

- Dialogue and/or negotiations at the initiative of the Jeft are anacceptable.
- The left must compete for power to democratic elections.
- Any talks promoted by the government should have as their only objective the participation of
 the left in elections or dissumender 401-

Jobe Jeft seeks to regain Jon support—comestically and internationally—by portraying itself as the more Jegitimate governing afternative to the civil-military power structure in San Saluador. The Marxist-Leminist majority of the insurgent alliance views negotiations as a means of undermining the unity of the government and the military, while also buying time for the guerrillas to strengthen their political and military organizations. Even the concept of power sharing—totally anacceptable to guerrilla hardiners—is perceived by the Jess coordinaire as a temporary phase before final victory.



27. We view as nepligible the prospects for negotiating a comprehensive and binding solution over the next six mouths. The fundamental goals of the government and the Marxist-Leninist insurgent leadership appear irreconcilable. If elections take place, therefore, they are likely to be held once again in an atmosphere of violence.

Murders of US Citizens

"Good-faith efforts to investigate murders of six [US citizens] and bring to justice those responsible for those murders."

- 28 Out discussion of this issue is based almost entirely on US Embassy reporting 40
- 29. The five National Guard members accused in the slayings of four US churchwomen have yet to go to trial. Court-appointed defense attorneys routinely have appealed the presiding judge's order to begin trial proceedings on the basis of the available evidence. The appeal process is likely to be completed by the end of January and will determine whether the trial begins promptly or most be postponed pending further investigation. There is no additional reporting to many meet how the appellate court will rule to the state.

has implied that the number sergeant accused of planning and directing the killings might have only sugsented they were under higher orders, presumably to elicit the cooperation of his permitted.

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element of the security forces that we believe still take place albeit with less frequency described

- 30 Two members of the National Guard have confessed to killing two US representatives from the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) and the president of the Salusdoran land reform institute. They have been ordered to stand trial The three-accused authors of the crime—military officers Lt. Lopez Sibrian and Captain Avils and businessman Ham Christ—remain free-fei-
- SS. The wherestoots of Captain Avils and Here Corist are unknown. Christ fled in 1961 to Miami, where he was detained by US authorities pending extradition to El Salvador on criminal charges. Charges were dropped by the Salvadoran Government for lack of evidence and with them the request for extradition.



34 The case of Lt Loper Sibrian, who is currently on active duty, has underscored the continuing weak-nesses of the judicial process. He was twice ordered released from military detention by two civilian judges that the continuing the second secon

country, and the government has appealed the release by lower court judges and expects a decision soon



35 In broad term; she Lopez Sibrian case continues to point up the endemic weaknesses and vulners



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has denied Lopes Sibrian permission to Jeave the

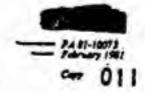
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Guatemala: The Climate for Insurgency

An Intelligence Assessment





Guatemala: The Climate for Insurgency (u)

The Radical Left

The Guaremalan radical left-including both terrorist groups and sympathetic front organizations representing labor, peasants, and students -is the most tenacious in the hemisphere. It has survived constant repression and vitiating internal dissension Drawing on their years of experience in subversice

he radicals are again challenging the government in a campaign reminiscent of the violence that wracked the country during the mid- and late 1960

Cuerrilla Groups

The modern guerrilla movement can be traced to 1962 and the formation of the Robel Armed Forces (FAR)-an alliance of the Guatemalan Community Party (PGT), d'asident military officers, and leftist students. The FAR spanned the first significant tertorist campaigns, which peaked between 1965 and government counterinsurgency program killed several top leaders, decimated cadres, and broke up support networks. The FAR repudiated the PGT in 1968 for not helping enough in the fighting. and out of a series of factional splits and mergers grew the now predominant insurgent group, the Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP). A second major group, the Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA), began operations



Affiliated Organizati

duplicate the broad front tactics of Nicaraguan and Salvadoran revolutionaries. During 1980, is focused on publicizing human rights violations in Guatemala and in promoting a negative international view of the government of President Lucas. In their travels through Europe, Latin America, and the United States, FDCR representatives tried to project an image of nonpartisan and nonviolent opposition to repression; their publie statements, bowever, echoed the propaganda of the insurgents



Propagande flier exhaning the Guatematen people to join the four quertile groups in the struggle against the "criminal Lucas government" and the "sassant Airpy," Gustemalans are also urged to support sctively the insurgents in El Salvador.



CONVENIENCE OF IN DE OCTUBER WULTANDO LA LIKINA FANA DERACKAR AL GOD ENHO CRIMINAL OF LUCAS

BOY FAL DAYA , PGT -----



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EERCITO GUERRILLERO DE LOS POBRES

COMUNICADO DE PRENSA

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- . Cotte 35 y ad beinitur martes.
- Encia 25 y 30 hatbites herides due fian aton distribuides en diferentes hemiliaire militaren del pele (Numburterango y Guatemele).
- · Apartirlame e des elementes lat poder larat. Juen beres Chang y De-mings Bedrigues Chang, gufas y erejan del ajdrette.

na he podido presenter ne sufrieron ni una sola baja. Por son el enemigo -

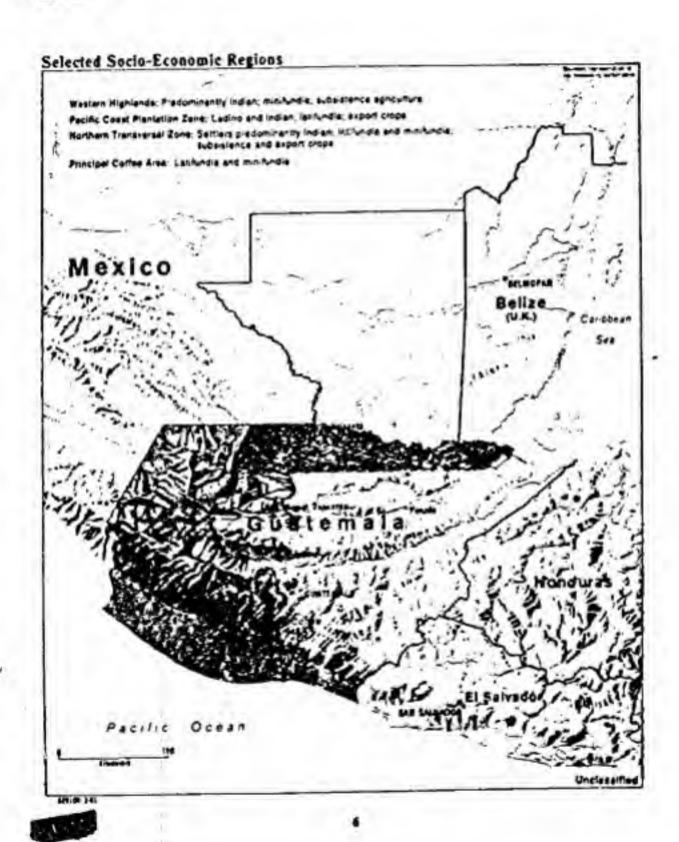
Pasta les ST-51, emende ya nuescres fuetasa guerellieras sa habían ferirado, liagaren pafuersos emenigas transportades en halienperros desde
el Cuertal de Chajul. Pore después la eviación ammend a brubardear elsantre y los piredederes Del Pubble y del tuertal, promearde tente confe
sión tos una bomba ceyd en plesa ruevtel, y los halbiles desparares tombs
la eviación. El tuertal quient prácticamente descruido y ectualmente ha «
sido casas quebe. Porteriormente el ajerato descruido y actualmente ha «
sido casas quebe. Porteriormente el ajerato desario una farca y salvas es
ascre contre la peniación civil, unto en incapacidos de golpear o las fueltas prevalleras.

Le beserre e emilimade, comiténdres hasta el 31 de juite 80 muertes y desaperentides, entre alfass, majeres, hombres adultos y antianos. Com ese entares esperation, el ajertes de les riches y pud accertes norrespertantes terisifes y summeries. Craen que podrén especiar el Pueble y siniar al Cor de les grandes mans populares. Pera son ese entired general y siniar al Cordo de les grandes mans populares. Pera son ese entired general de baise de la filia productional de continue de todo el Pueble de que la Cordo Populas aproductionalis de la Dico Casino que la Octor y amentes en integración e las files poerrillense.

MASTA LA VICTORIA SIEGRA

EJERCITO GUERRILLENO DE LOS POBRES -160-

Dustmale, & de agosto de 1460.



In Guatemala City and other areas, terrorist acts include assassinations, kidnapings, and hambings. Uniformed personnel are attacked indiscriminately; particular individuals may be targeted for revenge because of specific acts of repression. A few businessmen have also been killed at random. The radicals hope these tactics will accelerate polarization and undermine the confidence of domestic and foreign companies and investors.









he percentage of the indigenous population supporting the guerrilla movement apparently remains small and geographically limited. Most Indians still distrust the revolutionaries and would prefer to sit out the struggle—they sympathize with neither the insurgents nor the government.

Whether the gierrilla organizations can widen their appeal to the Indian masses depends to a significant degree on a variety of socioeconomic factors that are ending the isolation of the Indian communities and erading their traditional lifestyle. This process is producing a less submissive generation of Indians. But the changes affecting the indigenous population do not necessarily produce revolutionaries. In fact, the decline of the old culture has been accompanied by a strong desire among young Indians to participate in the national mainstream. Economic opportunity could provide an outlet for that desire, while the lack of opportunity could become a major factor in the radicalization of Indian youths.

Government Response to the Radical Challenge

Guatemala possesses the resources to offer more social mobility to its poor. Concern over the potential for inturgent successes has caused the government to begin significant social and economic reform aimed at improving the living conditions of the lower classes. (u)

An economic downturn in 1979 and early 1980 bringht on by rising prices of imports, a squeeze on credit, and the disruption of Central American trade is likely to cause a cutback in the government's reform program. Nevertheless, the economy is basically strong, and continuing high prices for most agricultural exports and the expected significant increases in oil production promise to ease the situation over the long term. (U)

So far, the country's rapidly growing middle class between 15 and 18 percent of the urban population sees little attraction in revolutionary activity. The main interests of working class youth also appear to be

"See the appendix for a more detailed discussion of the socioeconomic changes affecting the Indian population. (v)





employment, education, and social mobility. If economic conditions decline significantly, however, the radical left would probably gain many new adherents, particularly among urban and rural youth (u)

Current economic problems, therefore, threaten not only the stability of the urban sector but -by reducing tax and other revenues -the continuation of government-financed social welfare programs for rural areas. The Lucas government, aware of the potential difficulties and particularly concerned over agitation by leftist labor unions, raised minimum wages significantly in 1980, doubled the traditional Christmas bones, and implemen ed other measures benefiting both urban and rural workers. Nevertheless, the antagonism of the authorities toward politically active unions, coupled with the murders of labor leaders and others by rightist death squads, undercut government efforts to gain good will. (u)

Repression and Reform



The ruling classes traditionally have viewed the naional government primarily as an instrument for maintaining the peace, providing minimal services, and allowing laissez faire capitalism to run its course Even today, despite the new emphasis on social programs,

the ratio of government expenditures to national income remains one of the smallest in Latin America. (U)

The Lucas regime, however, has initiated a significant break with the past. Although continuing to believe that prosperity in the private sector will ultimately benefit the poor, the government is investing in the public sector and making the other expenditures- at least partially because of the current business derfire. Budgeted public spending has risen from \$282 million in 1978 to 5418 million in 1980, while estimated at 1. expenditures went up by \$91 million from 1978 to 1979-a major increase compared to the record of previous regimes. (U)

The government's programs and activities are highlighted by:

- . The Social Action Plan, emphasizing employment and basic services in rural areas.
- · A variety of reform measures including land distribution, wage hikes, and improved public relation;
- . Armed 'orces' involvement in civic action and sociselfare programs (u)

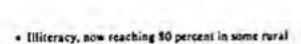
The Social Action Plan

The government's main effort in the area of socioeconomic reform is embodied in its ambitious Social Action Plan Aimed primarily at the rural poor, the plan intends to generate jobs and provide basic serr %. to the large segment of the population that has failed to benefit from the economic progress of the past two decades. On paper, the plan looks good, but about onethird of the proposed projects are still under study and many of those already approved are bogged down in the planning stages. The overall results may not be apparent for several years and it is questionable whether the government has the intention or the capacmy to fully implement this far-reaching program. (U)

Government technocrats have warned that should it rrent trends continue, conditions will have deteriorated further by the time President Lucas's term ends in 1952:

. More people will be suffering from mainutrition, which now affects 80 percent of children under five years of age.





areas, will have increased.

Unemployment, now at 30 percent, will have increased. (U)

The plan's goals, therefore, are to "quickly reoriest state activity," emphasizing programs "to increase employment and income, provide basic services to impoverished communities, and improve administrative efficiency." Over the next two years, it is plan budgets \$566.7 million for health, housing, education and child nutrition. (u)

The Social Action Plan seems to be a pragmatic effort to gear new programs to local realities. For example, it deemphasizes hespitals and doctors, which provide services only to a small segment of the rural population, and stresses public health clinics staffed primarily by paramedics. Reversing previous policy, the government is also promoting birth control information and the distribution of contraceptives through these clinics.

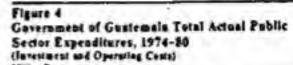
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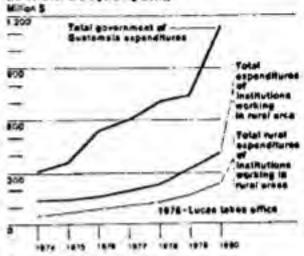
Other Government Measures

A number of other government programs dovetail with the Social Action Plan and are a key to its success or failure. These include incentives to industries moving to the provinces, resettlement of Indians, higher minimum wages, and a stepped-up public relations campaign. Like the broader Social Action Plan, these programs are aimed primarily at improving the lot of the rural poor. (U)

A new decentralization law offers substantial tax breaks and other financial incentives to businesses that relocate plants outside Guatemala City. Government planners hope that as firms relocate in the provinces, employment opportunities will increase significantly and help ameliorate the sharp disparity between rural and urban income. (U)

The government has undertaken little land reform—in the traditional sense of breaking up large land holdings. Instead, the Lucas regime has focused on colonizing jungles in the Northern Transversal Zone with cooperative units that will receive technical/agricultural assistance as well as access to roads, markets, schools, and health clinics. (U)



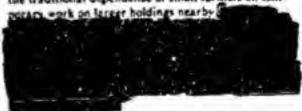


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A top priority is resettlement of Indians from the Western Highlands, where overpopulation and soil exhaustion are major problems. The administration claims that 22,000 titles have been granted during the past two years, but many obstacles remain. Uncontrolled deforestation may ruin the agricultural potential of the new lands, for example, while critics charge that the whole program is merely perpetuating the traditional dependence of small farmers on tem-



Low wages, traditional for agricultural workers, led to unprecedented work stoppages in Pacific coast plantations in February 1980. The authorities reacted with uncharacteristic restraint, and eventually decreed a minimum wage searly three times higher than the





General Lucas personally distributing land ticks to locians resetted in the Northern Transversal Zone. (u)





previous rate for workers in cotton, sugarcane, coffee, and livestock—the main exports of agrobusiness.

Wages for urban workers also were raised substantially. (U)

Some large landowners laid off workers, however, and others refused to meet the minimum wage, despite a public threat by the Labor Minister to prosecute those who refused to comply. Even if a nationwide minimum wage were instituted, workers' purchasing power would still continue to crode because of inflation—currently 13 percent and likely to increase

Concerned over signs of widespread antipathy toward its policies both domestically and internationally, the government has initiated a nationwide public relations campaign emphasizing the benefits of its social welfare program and depicting soldiers as compassionate and nationalistic citizens. The government stresses the high percentage of Indian soldiers to docume allegations of atrocities against the Indians, and evalte as a patriotic rallying point the Maya Indian heritage. This tactic could be particularly effective because of the massive numbers of Guster stans who retain an Indian identity, and because some officials do maintain cluse relations with the indigenous population. President Lucas, for example, is intimately familiar with the Indians of his native Alta Verapez, and speaks the Ketchi language (u)



Guatemalian Army public relations advertisement: "Let us maintain peace in Guatemala. Soldiers are men of the people. People like yourself. Who love and cheriah Guatemals to you do. I am your brother. You are my brother. We are a single Guatemalian race."





Rightwing death squads often arch to make a psychological impact on the local populate by dumping the bodies of their eletims along public roads





Appendix

Cultural Change Among Guatemalan Indians and Its Impact on Guerrilla Recruitment

New Aspirations

culture is experiencing a profound transformation as long-established attitudes and patterns of behavior are being altered by diverse factors:

- Missionaries and carechists have the concept of social justice as well as under the patients religious beliefs and rituals.
- The Indians have increasing outside wation with the outside world

These changes—guerrilla leaders reason—could produce a generation of Indian youth who will seek a better life by overthrowing the capitalist system

But these changes could go either way; an expanding horizon does not necessarily produce revolutionaries, and, in fact, the decline of traditional culture has been accompanied by a strong desire among young Indiana to enjoy the benefits of participation in national life. Whether Guatemala's socioeconomic system can accommodate changing Indian appirations is an issue that will be resolved over time.

Cultural Challenges and Guerrilla Problems Radical left propaganda, an integral facet of the : . . egy to legitimize the insurgency and gain foreign impr port, depic a Guatemala's Indians as a homogeneous mass being collectively oppressed. This stereotype ignores the linguistic and cultural diversity among Indians, as well as the economic progress enjoyed by a growing number of Indian merchants. Guerrilla propiegandists also give the inaccurate impression that all peasants are Indians. Although most of the rural por ... lation in the Western Highlands is indigenous, most of the peasants in the eastern zones are not. Furthermore, not all Indians are peasants, many are active and successful in commerce. Anthropological studies increasingly refer to an emerging indigenous elite in various locales. (U)

Indians generally consider themselves racially distinct from the dominant. Spanish-speaking Lading population of Guatemala, but the distinction is primarily cultural rather than racial. The most obvious cleaves is that of larguage; however, this also separates he dians from each other, since many Indian language; and dialects are spoken. In the same manner that each dialect is limited to a specific area or locality, the traditional cultural orientation of the Indian centers on his native community. This localism, with its particular code of but a for and set of beliefs, distinguishes the traditional Indian from the Ladino, who views himself as part of a wider Spanish-American culture with centers in Guatemaia City and abroad. (u)

Ladino domina way of the sconomic and governmental structures in the Vistera Highlands has been facilitated, in part, by the rural Indians' general lack of knowledge about the outside world. During recent decades, between, the Indians' isolation has been reduced by a host of factors including new roads, literacy campaigns, foreign missionaries, an increase in migrant labor, and the availability of transistor radios.





Guarematan guerrittae many of them apparently are Indiana.



These have brought a growing sophistication that, while making some Indians more accessible to insurgent appeals, has made others strive for personal economic advancement within the national mainstream.

(U)

The insurgents are attempting to take advantage of changing Indian aspirations by promising that a revolutionary government would bring about social and economic improvements that could never be attained under the present capitalistic system.

Indians takes the risk of joining the armed rebellion, the radical left must prove that it is capable of successfully challenging the armed forces militarily

The left's task is compounded by a growing fragmentation within many indigenous communities, a result of culture changes that pit old values and practices against new social and economic aspirations. Although the attendant polarization has made tome Indians increasingly susceptible to inturgent appeals, it also has reinforced the desire of others toward material benefits within the present political order. (u)

Over the last few decades, a major factor contributing to polarization among the Indians has involved traditional Indian religious organizations known as cofradiat, whose power and influence have declined as indigenous participation in modern commercial activity has increased. In the past, the most prosperous Indians here many of the heavy financial costs of the cofradias-including fiestes and rituals in bonor of patron saints-thus enabling these organizations to level wealth, promote group solidarity, and reaffirm traditional customs. Now, however, individual Indians are more likely to use their money for personal advancement, a reflection of the inroads made by modern Western culture Moreover, class divisions are emerging in some communities as wealthier Indians marry among themselves, thereby establishing an acconomic elite more likely to favor the status quo-

The reduction of the socioeconomic and religious significance of the cofradias has been accelerated by Protestant and Roman Catholic religious modernizers, who have attacked the system as idolatrous and wasteful. Primarily concerned with social justice rather than traditional religious practices these innovators work through native converts or lay catechists—usually assertive, literate youths—to focus the attention of the Indians on human rights and other issues. (U)



The Erusion of the Indian Economic Base





Despite the advances of Indian merchants, the many ring system keeps most Indians in an implier power of vesting control of native commerce and of incident hands. For example, the bulk of the advanced in the Western Highlands—the area where indignates involvement in guerrilla groups has been must be a made and farmed in small and may by Indians. The produce, however, is bought and and rendering the Indians largely dependent or that segment of the population generally opposed to any form of change. (U)

For the Indians, the pic 4 in of the marketing system is exacerbated by the m. glund's or small parcels of land, which traditionally have supported the indigenous population. Now, however, increasing overpopulation, further subdivisions through inheritance, and the poor quality and meager productivity of the land have undered the minifundia inadequate (u)

Faced with the erosion of their traditional economic base and unable to secure employment near home, an estimated half-million Indians from the Western Highlands migrate each year to the Plantation Zone



Gratemala's export economy—primarily sugar, cotton, and coffee—largely hinges on indigenous migrant workers, but high inflation is eroding the earnings from plantation labor. The extent of Indian dissatisfaction is illustrated by the massive work stoppages that swept across plantations in the Escuintla and Suchitepo, sex departments in February and March of 1980, resulting in government decrees nearly ripling the minimum



Recognizing the potential for widespread unrest insplicit in the economic plight of the Indians, the Guntemalan Gr ernment is conducting a large-scale program to resettle Indians in the jungles of the Northern Transversal Zone. Plans to expand the work begun by Maryknoll missionaries at Iscan by creating cooperative units with access to schools, health clinics, technical assistance, and outside markets may founder, however, on the administrative inadequancies of the bureaucracy. (v)

Another serious problem is the dramatic rise in value of formerly worthless jungle land because of the discovery of oil in the zone and the building of the Transversal Road connecting newly opened lands with the Caribbean coast and the national road network. Ladino speculators and developers.





IN ANCIENT TIMES Moses gathered rogether the leaders of the people to lead them out of Egypt.

Biblical Citation: Exodus 3, 16

Our mission is to deriver the people from slevery.

TODAY the poor must units and work together to amain the kingdom.

They are taking Jaconto. WE MUST HELP HIM!

Translated excerpts from Comrade Christ (Cristian Computers) a teries of Christian revolutionary pamphlets using Biblical references to raise the opaciousness of the people, particularly Protestant converts, and foster agitation for societ justice.

Unclassified.







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Compute Christ compares the suffering of the people of Israel under Egyptian bondage with the exploitation of Guatemalan peasants by referring to the Panasa massacre:

IN ANCIENT TIMES God wanted, through Moses, ic has the people from stavery.

We cannot bear this hard work any longer.

United we shall change this sharion.

TODAY God does not want, slavery and death for our brothers.

They killed more than 100 peasants in Particle.

in the face of this, what must we do as Christians?

Now therefore, behald, the cry of the children of larged is come unto me; and I have also seen the oppression wherevests the Egyptians oppress them. Come now therefore, and I and send thee unto Pharach, ther thou mayest bring forth my people the children of larger out of Egypt.

Exodus 3. \$ 10

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EL SALVADOR: Human Righle Abuses

A government security official claims that intimigation, political pressure, and corruption in the judicial system are ensuring continuing human rights abuses as well as the activity of extreme rights death squads.



Approved for Release Date _____ AUG 1989





El Salvador: Performance on Certification Issues

Interagency Intelligence Assessment

Date By AUG 1989





NIC M 83-10011

EL SALVADOR: PERFORMANCE ON CERTIFICATION ISSUES

information available as of 11 July 1965 was





KEY JUDGMENTS

The government of El Salvador has made continued progress on most certification issues during the past six months. Progress in achieving substantial control over the armed forces and prosecuting those responsible for the murders of six Americans has been marginal at best, however

The Sale

Improvement has been most evident in the area of government reforms. Agrarian reforms have made steady advances, particularly in the distribution of land and titles to thousands of new beneficiaries. Recent banking laws also have completed a process begun in 1980 to reorganize financial institutions and reallocate credit to the general public.

Cooperation among moderate elements in the government has increased over the last six months, with an attendant erosion of extreme rightist influence. This has enabled the administration to step up the process of democratization, especially evident in the enactment of an amnesty law that has reduced the number of political prisoners by 70 percent. Other advances include the crusion of a Peace Commission charged with seeking political reconciliation with the guerrillas and completing the draft of a new constitution

Major weaknesses remain, however, in the government's ability to safeguard human rights, particularly in the countryside. Killings by rightwing death squads and elements of the armed forces continue. Efforts by the military high command to instill respect for human rights among the rank and file have had some effect in elite units, but little in poorly trained garrison units and civil defense forces

The cases involving the murder of the six US citizens have yet to reach trial stage because of continued legal and procedural bottlenecks in the weak criminal justice system. Conspirators in the killings of two





US labor advisers, moreover, continue to avoid prosecution following appellate court decisions to drop current charges until new evidence can be developed.



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DISCUSSION

Human Rights

"Making a concerted and significant effort to comply with internationally recognized human rights." (Criterion for judging Salvadoran Gooernment's performance.) (u)

- 1. During the past six months, the Magana administration in El Salvador has continued to make progress on some human rights issues, particularly as evident in the recent implementation of the amnesty law however, the measurement of progress in El Salvador is a relative thing complicated by abuses of prisoners before detention in a government facility and the use of violence by extremists against their perceived political opponents.
- 2. The insurgent war has intensified this year as the guerrillas have steoped up efforts to broaden their areas of control and inflict major damage on the country's already cripp ed economy. The rate of combat deaths on both sides has increased, but the rate of civilian political deaths ' has not changed substantially. According to US Embassy reports, figures for the first six months of 1983 show a dight increase over those for the last six months of 1982—178 civilian political deaths versus 160. The average so far this year, bowever, is well below the monthly death rate of 217 for all of 1982. (See accompanying chart
- 3. The trend toward improvement is also reflected in the recently enacted and swiftly implemented amnesty law. Since it went into effect in May 1983, the authorities have released more than 500 of the 733 political prisoners in iail at the time amnesty went into effect—guerrillas and labor leaders as well as leftist intellectuals suspected of subversion and detained under the emergency decree. Most of those released

had been held at the relatively modern Mariona Prison

- and report that the prisoners are well fed and are receiving excellent treatment, including access to schooling and rights to conjugal visits in private dormitories. In addition, US officials who recently visited the flopango Women's Prison indicate that more than half of its 92 political prisoners have been released under the amnesty. Conditions there are reported as good, and some of the common criminals stated they are denied privileges that are extended to political detaineer.
- 5. We believe the government may extend the amnesty beyond its mid-July cutoff in an effort to attract political exiles and disenchanted members of managent groups inside the country. Despite the unex-

El Salvador: Insurgency-Related Civilian and Military Deaths, 1981-June 1983

Total Number of Cardian Deaths
Number of Visitary Kelled Se Wounded

[200]

[200]

[200]

[200]

[200]

[200]

[200]

[200]

[200]

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employments the control of the contr

line

[&]quot;Political deaths are those that take place noticle a tone of combat and which clearly regard a political motive—for mample, eivilians murdered because of suspected complicity with the insurports. Civilians billed as a result of being cought in a crossing or other multiary-related activities are classified as combat deaths.

pectedly high number of political prisoners who have benefited from the law, it reportedly has attracted so far only about 200 guerrillas and camp followers. Nevertheless, the president of the government's Haman Rights Commission-which is currently investigating reported cases of abuse of civilians by both guerrilla groups and armed forces units and attempting to locate over 100 missing persons appears optimistic that others will take advantage of the law. He potes that guerrillas are required only to sign a formal request for amnesty, and that they are not interrogated or required to provide details of their past actions. Like the released political prisoners, insurgents seeking amnesty are free to remain in the country or to leave. Meanwhile, the Amnesty Commission's recently established rehabilitation committee is essisting beneficiaries in finding work of in resettling on land belonging to the agrarian reform agencies. Those desiring to leave El Salvador are offered free pairports

6. Despite these and other efforts—including a massive publicity campaign—we believe that fear of reprisals from the extreme left or right will inhibit most guerrillas and political exiles from taking advantage of the amnesty. The government hopes that fair treatment of insurgerts turning themselves in will spark additional defections, but this may be offset by accounts of former political prisoners of abuses before their intermment.

AREADON FOR SECTION AND THE PARTY OF THE PAR

7. These abuses apparently are continuing. According to the US Embassy, government and military officials disavow responsibility for actions employed by the Army in combat situations before prisoners are transferred to detention centers. The positive effects of the amnesty program could be further offset by recent death squad activity against some prisoners who had been released before the amnesty.

Control of the Armed Forces

"Is achieving substantial control over all elements of its own armed forces." (v)

control of the armed forces that the performance of the

military remains mixed. The military is stepping up efforts to professionalize its ranks and instill respect for human rights. Nevertheless, the intensity of the ruer-rills war—particularly recent managers of captured soldiers—and its influence on domestic lawlessness probably have generated continued abuses by armed forces elements against the civilian population.

2. Military leaders are maintaining their efforts to reduce human rights violations within the armed forces. Moreover, reporting indicates more precision in the last six months in fire control during fighting in populated areas, particularly on the part of combat pilots and artillery units.

10. Improved fire discipline also has been noteworthy among US-trained infantry bettalions that have been engaged in heavy counterinsurgency campaigns in San Vicente and Morazan Departments According to US defense attache reports, troops moving into guerrilla base areas and occupied towns are treating local inhabitants with greater consideration.

11. Treatment of captured prisoners—whose numbers remain small—continues to improve. According to the US defense attache, the Army increasingly is treating wounded guerrillas and interrogating them humanely. They are then evacuated to San Salvador rather than being left in the hands of local commanders. Some of those captured have related the concern of guerrilla leaders over the superior performance of US-trained units and their ability to generate more positive attitudes among peasants toward the government.

12. In addition, the new Defense Minister has issued a human rights manual to all military units in the country. Similar guidelines have had only limited impact within the security forces over the past two years. Nevertheless, this action helps reinforce the commitment to curb abuses by field commanders and their troops.

poor recordkeeping and lack of reporting within the





military institution itself frequently reduce the availability of information. US officials have found that military personnel are regularly discharged from the service for human rights offenses and other criminal acts, pending trials in civilian courts. These cases cease to be the responsibility of the military and quickly become buried in the labyrinth of civil and criminal justice proceedings. In one eastern department, for example, US Embassy officials identified 17 civilian court cases involving former military personnel. All had been separated from the armed forces for serious crimes such as amount, rape, kidnaping, and murder. Most cases were still pending, although two had resulted in acquirtals, and a few others in convictions.

14. Government efforts to investigate man slayings that occurred last fall have stalled because of a lack of witnesses—a frequent problem that underscores the continuing climate of fear and polarization in El Salvador



15. Another widely publicized man killing under investigation occurred in February 1983 in Sorsonate Department According to US Embassy sources, at least 18 peasant farmers were thot in and around the famo cooperative of Las Hoias; there is one report that as many as 60 more may have been killed. According to peasant spokesmen, the victims were members of the National Salvadoran Indian Association who were targeted by local cattle ranchers following land disputer Individual members of the local civil defense forces and some 200 regular troops led by an Army captain were involved. The captain was placed under military arrest in April pending further investigations by government prosecutors of charges that his departmental commander, Colonel Araujo, ordered the killings. He has since been released. Araulo has publicly admitted sending his troops to Las Hojas on search and

destroy missions against "known subversives." According to US Embassy sources, civil defense personnel attached to Arsuio's command have threstened witnesses with death, thus prompting peasant leaders to seek protection from the National Guard. The local Guard commander has promised to patrol the Indian cooperatives and provide them with weapons for self-protection.

ome military elements continue to engage in random act of violence. Duappearances and unidentified bodies still are reported in areas controlled by specific units of the armed forces



Progress on Reform

"Is making continued progress in implementing economic and political reforms, including land reforms," (u)

17. The Magana administration has made steady progress in economic, political, and land reforms during the last six months. This period has been characterized by increasing ecoperation among the major parties in the government, reflecting a growing maturation of the still-fragile democratic system as well as the erosion of power of some extreme right elements.

18. The continuing movement toward reform was not affected by the recent power struggle in the military, which resulted in the resignation of Defense Minister Garcia in April. Although Garcia had been a primary force for moderation and had earned the enmitty of extreme rightists for his support of reforms, his replacement by Ceneral Vides represented both the transition of power through established procedure and the continued dominance of the pragmatic main-stream of the officer corps. Furthermore, the impact





of the crisis in the military was defused by the intervention of President Magana, who, in requesting Garcia's resignation, asserted his civilian authority as constitutional head of the government



cognizant of the need to relative the moderate policies of Magana—in part to satisfy US policy requirements—and we believe that the military under his command will continue to support the government's efforts to strengthen reforms

20. Neither factionalism in the military nor escalating insurgent attacks have deterred the armed forces from keeping agrarian reform on track. According to the Agency for International Development, as of 17 June there were some 194,000 beneficiaries in Phase I (redistribution of large landholdings to peasant cooperatives), while Phase III (land to the tiller) has benefited some 305,196 formerly landless peasants. Since October the government has exceeded most of its immediate goals with regard to title application and distribution. Applications for new titles, for example, have climbed from a cumulative total of 38,615 in October to 64,637 as of 17 June 1963. During the same period, eumidative distribution of permanent titles to Phase II properties has grown from 400 to 2.450, suggesting that changes made last year in management of the peogram are now paying dividends. While the government is still behird in its schedule for distributing provisional titles, the rate of distribution has increased markedly since January from a cumulative total of 34,674 to 42,415

21. Progress on land reform continues to be clouded by rumors and allegations of large-scale exictions of reasants by former landowners.

* This number includes direct beneficiaries and their dependents based on a formula of six individuals per family

is about to undertake a survey to determine the number of illegal evictions, and it recently began a nationwide publicity campaign to discourage such actions. Meanwhile, US Embassy reporting indicates that the armed forces continue their efforts to return evictors to their new lands. As a result, any heretofore unreported evictions are now more likely to come to the attention of the authorities.

The ability of Magana to continue reforms in the face of rights toposition has been reflected in his handling of economic issues. This spring for example, the administration implemented the final step in reforming the banking system by offering up to 49 percent of the equity in nationalized banks to private investors, with limitations on the amount an individual investor can purchase. The offer capped a three-year struggle to take control of credit out of the hands of a struggle to take control of credit out of the hands of a few wealthy families. In a further sign that extreme rightwing influence is waning the Assembly recently defeated a campaign by major coffee growers to weaken the powers of the National Coffee institute, thereby contributing to equitable returns for small producers.

23. The inability of the far right to prevail on economic issues is mirrored in its overall reduction of power in the government during the past six months. In February a dispute in the Assembly concerning rule changes and a cabinet appointment sparked increased cooperation by moderate right and liberal deputies against obstructionist parliamentary taction by far right leader D'Aubuisson and his party. This enabled President Magans to replace a rightwing minister with a moderate from a nongoverning political party, thereby reducing the share of power for D'Aubuisson's faction and strengthening executive leverage with the Assembly, Subsequent maneuvers by moderates succeeded in eliciting D'Aubuisson's public declaration to resign upon completion of the new constitution.

Elections and Negatiations

"Is commissed to holding free elections at an early date and, to that end, has demonstrated ... good-faith efforts to begin discussions with all major political factions in El Salvador." (u)

24. Planning for elections has been hampered by partisan differences over posts to be contested and the eligibility of candidates, as well as disruptive changes in the electoral timetable. Nevertheless, the US Em-



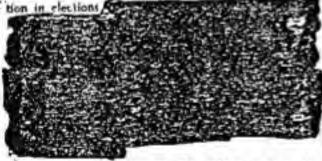


bassy reports that the major parties in the government have informally agreed to hold the presidential balloting on 13 November. A major hurdle, however, will be the promulgation of the constitution, without which an electoral code cannot be developed nor the structure of a new government determined.

25. Other problems such as funding and organization for the electoral contest finally are being addressed by the live-man Election Council. Although the Council remains insistent on devising a new registration system before November, some political leaders now acknowledge that such a program almost certainly is not feasible. Officials of the rightist National Republican Altiance and the liberal Christian Democratic Party, for example, recently have indicated that they will accept open registration—such as existed during the March 1982 elections—for the take of expedience.

28. Open registration may inspire postelection charges of fraud among partisan groupings, but it should help encourage another large turnout on the part of voters unable or unwilling to return to specific municipalities as would be required with formal registration. Turnout will still be determined to a considerable extent, however, by the ability of the five guerrilla factions to coordinate their efforts to sabotage the balloting more effectively than in March 1982

27. The government's Peace Commission reportedly has made recent contacts with political spokesmen for the insurgent alliance in an effort to determine their interest in the amnesty program and participa-



28. We believe, however, that efforts to generate positive leftist interest in the balloting are likely to prove ineffective. The insurgents continue to reject the electoral process in favor of negotiations leading to a

power-sharing arrangement. Having increased their military pressure, the insurgents now are engaged in major diplomatic lobbying for a dialogue with the governments of El Salvador and the United States.

Murders of US Citizens

"Good-fatth efforts to investigate murders of ets US citizens and bring to justice those responeible for those murders." (U)

29. The case of the five National Guardsmen charged with killing four US churchwomen in 1980 has again been set back by judicial procedures. A lower court decision to begin trial proceedings was overturned this spring by an appellate court, which cited irregularities in the presentation of physical evidence. Technically, this only postpones an inevitable jury trial and allows prosecutors more time to



30. Two other National Guardimen have confessed to murdering two US representatives of the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) in 1981 and are due to stand trial following an appellate review of the evidence. The court, however, has rejected formal requests by the Attorney General to prosecute two other participants in the crime, Lt. Lopez Sibrian and businessman Ham Christ. According to US Embassy sources, the government has one year to introduce new evidence or the case will be officially closed. Reporting indicates that the Magana administration is pressing for prosecution and probably will appeal to the Supreme Court.

31. Lopez Sibrian, meanwhile, remains on active duty but in administrative detention and is not allowed to travel outside the country.

Another conspirator, Captain Eduardo Avila, remains in hiding subject to arrest as a murder suspect and Army deserter.









El Salvador: Performance on Certification Issues

. Special National Intelligence Estimate

Date De AUG 1989











EL SALVADOR: PERFORMANCE ON CERTIFICATION ISSUES

Information and latter at all 15 fermany 1583 was used to the preparation of that Estimate



THIS ESTIMATE IS ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE BOARD CONCURS.

The following intelligence organizations participated in the preparation of the Estimator

The Central Intelligence Agency; the Defense Intelligence Agency, the historial Security Agency; and the Intelligence propriation of the Department of State

Abo Participating:

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army
The Director of Noval Intelligence, Department of the Novy
The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force
The Director of Intelligence, Headquarters, Marine Corps

KEY JUDGMENTS

During the past six months we have seen signs of modest progress in some areas, and no signs of backshiling on the part of the povernment or the military in their commitment to improve the human rights situation and reinforce democratic institutions in El Salvador. Nevertheless, positive efforts by the government in all areas continue to be bindered by deep-scated problems.

The government has made limited process on human rights issue, in the past six months, although in at least one area—the rate of civilian deaths—the improvement has been adataotial. Other positive trends, such as good treatment of political prisoners, remain overshadowed by a virtually nonfunctional criminal petice system that has proved unable to indict and prosecute the accused.

Although some progress has been made in earling abuses by the armed forces. El Salvador continues to have serious problems in this respect. Major problem areas remain the lack of fire control in populated combut zones and arbitrary violence committed by unsupervised security forces. Nevertheless, the military has increased efforts to reducate and discipline subordinate officers and troops, and intelligence support has resulted in more selective targeting. In addition, replacement of a few commanders has been followed by a subsequent improvement in the human rights records of their units. Moreover, before launching operations some field commanders reportedly have received specific instructions to respect the rights of the local civilian population and to take guerrilla prisoners. They increasingly have adhered to these orders in operations of the past six months.

The government has demonstrated advances in political and economic programs, particularly in Phase III of the agracian referee, and the parties have shown a willingness to cooperate on major issues. A unity pact signed by the major parties has led to establishment of political and human rights commissions and a new Ceptral Elections. Council A new constitution is scheduled to be completed this spring, and presidential elections are scheduled for March 1984.

The government continues its interparty discussions on reconciliation. On the issue of negotiations, the positions of all government and





military elements have coalesced against guerrilla terms for dialogue, but they will discuss a role for the guerrillas in the ontoing political process. Son Salvador has renewed offers to the left to compete in elections and is drafting an unuesty law to help convince lefters to end the fighting. The government leaves the door open for possible informal talks to that end

The killers of the US churchwomen have been ident fied, indicted and have been remanded for trial in civilian criminal courts. There is no evidence of higher level completity in these murders. Two members of the National Guard have confessed to killing two US representatives from the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) and the president of the Salvadoran land reform institute. They have been ordered to stand trial. However, the three accused authors of these crimes—two military officers and a businessman—remain feet





DISCUSSION

The intelligence Community has attempted disting the part six months to broaden its coverage of El Salvadors, thorts to meet qualifications for continued gld set both by the US Congress.



Human Rights

US Congress criterion for judging Salvaduran University performance: "Making a concerted and significant effort to enough with internationally recognized human rights."

2 Overall, the Salvadotan Coverancest has made limited presents on human rights bones in the past six months relative to the period covered in the last repair, olthough in at least use area—the role of civilian destin—the improvement has been substantial Given the stringly nonlingthonal criminal justice voters in El Salvador, the standard for measuring progress in this regurd is charter.

3 The government's record on treatment of primaers, however, is good. Those alones that do occur, insulty happen during the process of arrest and not during detention. For enough, the government claims to have under eletention approximately 800 pointful prisoners. We know that some 700 are housed at the relatively modern Mariana Prison outside the capital. These prisoners rongs in status from captured guestillas to leftis, intellectuals moperled of a bearsion.

they are well led and recutes excellent treatment, including excess to schooling, use of an industrial shops and rights to copyign) visits in private dorinkeries

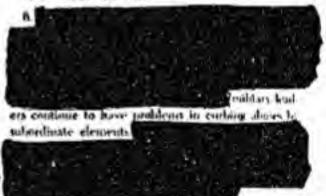
4 The government is attempting to expedite trial proceedings for political prisoners and is drafting a new annesty law that will further help in reducing the

comber of detainers. The establishment of an according commission who is being considered to overser the broader tours of automating guerrilla detectors into the political and economic modistreams as one place of a democratic solution to the insurprot var. A service member luminor rights commission was appointed in early December, charged with formulating an institutional investments with protects and protect business rights.

5. The intercent war has intercified siese July, and the rate of combat deaths on both sides has an insural. The rate of civilian political deaths, however, has continued to decline marketils. The mouthly average of political deaths to 1661 was about 510 but for 1662 it despect to 217—a decrease of 57 persons Succeed the death rate has dropped inner than 40 persons from that of the first six mouths of 1182

Control of the Armed Forces

"Is achieving substantial control over all demonof its own around forces."



7. For example, the general staff remains largely ineffective in promoting fire control among combat units, eliboseds some improprietely have been made over the last six months.

On the part of some Salvadoran comparately done.

*Foliated checks are there that take place entails a cost of counter and which shearly aspect a political motive for example circliness annelessed become of supercised completits with the cost posts. Each on killed at a sends of being sample to a produce of the military collected activities are charitard or produced death.



temberdments and heperscale sureps opered generally step-sholds sometimes result in exciling loss of life and destruction of property. In some histories, measures the distinction between grandatant and assessmbalant can become blurred.

often include tourneed manuent support personnel, comp followers and innocent civilians trapped in the furthermore.

100 -

- A The trausus and often nonevisiont control of senior officers over elements of the paramulatory records forces and evident irregulars is a continuing cause for concern Reporting on Indoor rights violations by nothery personnel largely reflects the excesses of these small rand-based constalndary forces. In todated areas especially, where hard-coness is a may of life, wondings are personnel but by a conjugal or a serge and all ton often assume the roles of presceptor, judge, and exceptorar
- If Senior military leaders, however, are continuing their effects to overcome lumino rights above. Over the last six months, members of the lagle common flater strained engals, sixing to selections of discipling to selections of alangs. The high command appears increasingly of alangs that command appears increasingly engagement that combat officers set a good compile for their troops. The replacement of a leasurement for their troops. The replacement of a leasurement in the human rights revised at their units.
- 10. Defense Minister Gurcin continues to take a leading tole in embing military abuses. In October 1992 he unforced a conference in San Sulvation of accept 200 head communities—executally all endated personnel—until realizations the high community commitment to become rights and the penalties for committing abuses.
- 1) Nevertheless, Garcia's efforts to discipline and educate the military have almost some positive, although undramatic, results. Before lanuching an operation, some field commanders reportedly have received specific instructions to respect the clabs of the local civiban population and to take goe-rifts presoners. They increasingly have reflicted to these orders in questions of the past sta months. They continue to take prisoners and interrogular them in a more preferational manner.

Progress on Reform

"Is making continued progress in implementing essential remounts and political relutus aided the land reform."

All available advimation industris that the surveyment has made pass rest in wave areas of partition and removan telembut has accomplished hitle in others.

- 13. The function of government reactive hange and by continuing tensions between the many parties increasing assertiveness by President Manara, however, has horstalled the kind of deadhocks that presided in the first morales of his administration. Thus, despite periodic florence within and among the decree point call groupings, producted and hardiness have been able to final off cries through companyed.
- Lt. The ability of the parties in conjugate on time buy issues was underscoured by the sharing in Aspeal of the "Part of Againste"—o unite sharing in Aspeal of the "Part of Againste"—o unite sharing in which the major parties pledged to conjugate on publical, social, and economic reforms. As stipulated by the agreement, human rights and political communities have been formed and are functioning with the latter setting a formal innertable for digiting and natilying a new constitutions by early 1981 and whether uniting presidential elections for blanch 1981. The function of a power communities, however remains nated to partison continue by over its companion, and mission. It reportedly will be herourd by February, but Megana now envisions it as marrely a subcommittee of the political commission.
- have been coused largely by intransignory on the part of the extreme right, led by Assembly Parished D'Aubinisson. His faction however, have brought maderates closer together in an elliest to limit his influence bile the condition morniment remains vulnerable to partisan in-lighting the overall trend points to increasing progress as poles formulation and implementation.
- 16. The military remains the key to stability in No. Solvador and continues to support the Mognor admin-





intention Magaza's efforts to effect some degree of composition have enabled the high embedded to reduce its involvement in civilian political battles mention the last six months. Despite the recent dispute within the nations of the property for medication. Should a change to the Defense Ministry take place to the next less months—as now appears probable.

The officer corps will apolts select a prognostial to assume the postfolio.

17. Whole escalation business attacks have just new strains on the economy, they have not deterred the armost forces from keeping the agrarian reform process on track. On balance, the relationship between the journal organizations and the military has improved and the hard reform process to recent usually has not use with the kinds of sethecks and continuers, that occurred following the March election, when former laudounces illegally evicted several thousand personal beneficiary.

particularly apparent since an Army colored was appointed in local its administration and a up present leader was named to the presidential commuter over-sector legislative action on land reform.

In El Salvador, LAM applications for bank titles were submitted to August and September, more than these

tions the famo (454) for the previous two months?

18 Progress in Plane III fland in the libert has been

19 Such increases also are attributable to a novernment publicity composits to inform ellable regiments of Penetits and procedures. As of 1 October, applications for new titles since the beginning of the safarm. program trauled 35,615 Funce Octoher, the government reportedly has set the good of an additional 22,000 new applications by the emi of March 198) Some than 11,000 new applications had been received by year's end, indicating that government effects are on track. Meanwhile, as of 1 October, 32,052 provisional titles had been distributed. The government hopes to increase this figure by an additional 14,000 by the end of March 1984, but by year's end the total had increased by ands 1.722, suggesting that the government is well behim! in reaching that goal. In addition, 157 permanent land. litter were granted under Phase III during the past six months, bringing the total number of permanent titles granted to more than -HX-

Elections and Negotiations

"In committeed to hiddens have elections at an early date and, to that end, has demonstrated good-faith efforts to begin discussions only atination political factions in \$1 Salvador."

20 The sovermoses and military oppose resonated to holding presidential electrons on schedule to Murch 1984. During a suggest please, wedge to November, the constituent assembly agranuled a represental Electronic Council to overse the electronic process. The free political metrics represented in the assembly each larve use members and one alternatively on the Council The president of that body elected by his collegance—represents the moderate Democratic Action party, which currently holds no posts in the processional government.

- It The Contactl is charact promotile with
- Drafting a new cleytorid law
- Preparing a new sofer registry
- Authorizing political parts activities
- Promoting the chicken process
- Regulating its own interest from tweet

22 The Council faces some hundamental hards the mover, including the temporary states and the possibility that it could be restructured before the 1951 election. It also correctly backs limited and material evaluates, such as new computers to assure prompt and accounter rates tallies. Its production a strong to a design a new votey textisation section proced assured authorally infentible derivatible but electron and probably also will be beyond reach too 1951.

The National interest in the 1984 election meanwhile, is already evident in the attenues of two panes, to organize. To the disadvantage of ill Admiror a conservative uplinter party has conspeed with consideable private funding and has successfully associated with well over the required 3,000 agriculture. Two fierlating contex-right groups and one left of conseparty also plan to participate in 1951

24 are poverment and the militar; are willing to make some afternots of reconciliation will the left before the presidential election. The Abgust administration repeatedly has stated its policy at allowing believe parties to register, compared, and to his





istration Magana's efforts to effect some degree of transpromise have enabled the high consumed to reduce its twodrement in civilian political boths over the last six months. Despite the recent dispute within the mile or a force for moderation. Should a change to the tectone Ministry take place in the next few months—as now appears probable. The officer corps will month telect a programative to assume the particular.

17. White excluding langest attacks have not new strains on the economy, they have not deterred the armed forces from keeping the agracian reform process on track. On behince, the relationship between the process or track or and the land reform process in recent mentles has not met with the kinds of actiocks and controvers, that we arred following the black electron, when former landou next flagually extend according toward thousand process benchmarks.

13 Progress to Phose III thoughts the office has been positivaled, apparent since an Area section of our apparent to be udulinheration and a represent leader was unused to the presidential companion were seeing legislative action on land reform

Salvador, 1,380 applications for hard takes need submatted in Amoust and September, more than threetimes the liquire (40-t) for the previous two countries.

10 Such metrases also are attributable to a movemment publicity compaign to inform eliable recipiests of benefits and procedures. As of 1 October, applications for new titles since the beginning of the reform program totaled 32(815) her, the government reportedly has set the goal of an additional 22,000 new applications by the end of State How 11,000 here March 1981 applications had been received by year's end, indicating that provenment effects are on track Meanwhile, as of 1 October, 32,002 provisional talks had been distributed. The government boyes to increase this flaure by an additional 14,000 by the east of March 1985, but by year's end the total land increased by ands 1,722, suggesting that the government is well behind in reaching that goal. In addition, 457 permanent land titles were prouted under Pluse III during the past six mantle, bringing the total number of permanent titles granted to more than 400.

Elections and Negatiotions

"Is committed to holding live elections at an early date and, in that end, has demonstrated used faith efforts to begin discussions with all traject political factions in El Salvador."

20. The suvernment and military appear consumted in holding presidential elections on whether in March 1984. During a surviol please; seven is November, the constituent assembly appeared a rea-Central Elections Conneil to overage the electedprocess. The five publical parties represented or thattentialy such have one member and one alternal serving on the Council. The president of that hole elected by life collespons—represents the moderale Democratic Action marty, which coverant, holds no posts in the provisional government.

- 21. The Corneil is changed printerils with
- Drafting a new electoral law
- Properting a new autor register.
- Authorizing political parts actions :
- Promotone the chetion progress
- Resoluting its own internal luminosis
- 22. The Council Error some languaged hard) however, including its temperary status and the prolifting that it could be restructured before the 1987
 election. It also convenity lacks framed and mater, a
 resources, such as new computers to assure procept and
 accorder votes tallies. Its predictions attempts to
 design a new order registration restroit parced many
 automaly infratible during the lost electron and proality also will be beyond reach for 1984.
- 23. National interest in the 1984 election mean while, is already evident in the attenquent to a particular for the dissolvantage of D'Arbainer a conservative splinter party has emerged with considerable private families and has succeeded, a content with well over the required A(th) apparent has their limits center-right groups and one left of center party also plan to participate in 1984.
- 24. The povernment and the militars are willing to make some attempts at reconciliation with the left before the presidential election. The Magazia administration repeatedly has stated its policy at allowing leftest parties to register, compared and to be



condidates for office. Nevertheless, assectament and inditary leaders of all stelles reject any proposals for regulations nimed at achieving a power-sharing arrangement nature the magning political powers he live parties in the avenable care debeted the type and appear to agree on three major points:

- Dislogue and/or negotiations at the initiative of the left pre unacceptable.
- The left must emprote for prover to democratic elections.
- Any talks promoted by the government should have as their only objective the participation of the left in elections or its sucremier.

The left socks to receive lost majority changely propagated by the left socks to receive lost majorit—changelically and internationally—by pur traying itself as the more legitimate governing afternative to the civil-military power structure in San Salvados. The Marsist-Leainist majority of the maintaint alliance views reportations as a meets of undermining the unity of the government and the unitary, while also having time for the government and the unitary, while also having time for the government and the interaction of their political and actionly organizations. Even the concept of power sharing—totally unacceptable to guerrilla hardiners—is perceived by the less decrinaire as a temporary phase before final victory.

2h. Nevertheless, some leftin elements—such as Gutlferma Ungo and his small caterie of mederate socialists—are succeedy interested in poining the electronic process and may be considering the possibilities for arranging a separate peace with San Salendry.

The limitamental guais of the government and the Maralat-I entirist insurgent leadership appear traconollable. If elections take place, therefore, they are likely to be held once again in an utmosphere of violence.

Murders of US Citizens

"Good-faith efforts to investigate nursky of six [US citizeno] and bring to justice those proposition for those murders."

29. The five Noticeal Count members account or the abytism of four US charefurement have yet to a sotrial. Court appointed defence attentions restored bare appealed the president autor's rater to begatrial proceedings on the basis of the graduly's conless of The appeal process is likely to be compileted by the end of January and will determine whether the total begins promptly or must be postpoored produce to the investigation.

has implied that the innior servered account of planning and directing the killings might law min and gested they were under "higher unders" presented to elicit the cooperation of his persy.



32. Two members of the National Count have confessed to billing two US representation from the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AFLD) and the president of the Salvadoran Lord reform justifiate. They have been undered to stand trial The three accord authors of the crime—military of the crime—mi

Si. The whereshouts of Captain Acils and Have Christ are unknown. Christ fled in 1041 to Manni-where he was detained by US authorities pendara extendition to El Salvador on criminal charges. Charges were throughed by the Salvadoran Congruence for lock of evidence and with them the request to extendition. Christ may have left the United States inc.



Empe or South America Captain Avils, meanwhile, fled the country in September Inflowing his polygraph by FM officials in San Salvadar. A civilian indice official indicates that Captain Avila's uncle is one of the most re-overful members of the Supreme Court and has work. To block formal indictaneut proceedings against his nephew.

34 The case of Lt. Lopes Sibrian, who is currently on active shoty, has underscored the continuing weak-necess of the hadicial process. He was twice redered released from military, detention by two civilian index, even though the evidence against blan was formidable.

release for hick of sufficient evidence was a "travesty" of justice, and a senior nothing officer has alleged that the civilian indiges were introducted and heibed by rightwing elements

AS Senter government and military of takeh are pressing the Salvaduran indictory to resolve the release miles and renew total proceedings. The high command has dealed Laper Sibrian permission to leave the country, and the government has appealed the release by hower court judges and expects a decision such it the appeal talking any entering the appeal talking any entering will attempt to employ Degree 307 (state-of-elege law) and detain him under the terrorism clause for his role in a political crime around a public official. Success in this effort will depend on the hiddeness of the Supreme Court, which controlly regulated employing the state-of sience law.





Department of State

CA-BI MCT-07 LCS-FE

TELEGRAM

###1161 MAY 85 FM FBIS CHIVA CHIVA PN TO FBIS WASHINGTON OC USCINCSO QUARRY HIS PN//14W/SCJE/SCIO// FOIS LONDON UK AMEMBASSY SAM SALVADOR ES INFO COMMANFORCARIB HOOSEVELT HOADS PA CORATHPSYOPGROUP FT BRAGE MC//58// USAFSO/DOI HOWARD AFB PN AFOSI DET 731 HOWARD AFB PN//100// CDR 478TH ME GP FT CLAYTON PN NAVSTA PANAMA CANAL ROOMAN PN COR 1930 INF BDE FT CLAYTON PN STORAGE CENTER FB15 WASHINGTON DC PRIS LONDON UR//DW//
NAVOPINTCEN BUITLAND MO
NAVSECGRUACT GALETA ISLAND PN
SECSTATE WASH OC//FOR ARA/CEN/ES// USCOMSOL ANT DIA WASHINGTON DE ACCT FORA-EWOK

UNCLAS SPIZZE

EL SALVADOR: SOLDIER ADMITS TO KILLING U. B. CITIZEN

PAREZIIS .

SAN SALVADOR LA PRENSA GRAFICA IN SPANISH 7 MAY 83 PP 4, 67

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATH OF 37-YEAR-OLD U.S. CITIZEN MICHAEL DAVID HLINE, WHO WAS RILLED ON 13 OCTOBER 1983 IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF GOTERA.

THE GEPORT ON HOW THE CRIME TOOK PLACE SAID THAT MICHAEL DAVID RLINE WAS TRAVELING ON A BUS TO SAN FRANCISCO GOTERA WHEN SOLDIERS AT A CHECAPOINT STOPPED THE BUS FOR INSPECTION. THE U.S. CITIZEN, HOWEVER, WAS UNABARE OF WHAT WAS HAPPENING AND DID

SOLDIERS AT A CHECKPOINT STOPPED THE BUS FOR IMSPECTION
U.S. CITIZEN, HOWEVER, WAS UNABARE OF WHAT WAS HAPPENING AND DID
U.S. CITIZEN, HOWEVER, WAS UNABARE OF WHAT WAS HAPPENING AND DID
OUT GET OFF THE BUS.
THE SUBSERGEANT GADERED THAT HIME BE REMOVED FROM THE BUS AND
THE SUBSERGEANT GADERED THAT HIME BE REPORT, MICHAEL DAVID
ACCORDING TO SUBSET LOPEZ GARCIA'S REPORT, MICHAEL DAVID
OF THE SUBSERGEANT KILLED HIM.
THE SUBSERGEANT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY SOLDIERS HECTOR ANTONIO
THE SUBSERGEANT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY BELLIAND DE SANTIAGO, IN
GUARDS FOR A RADIO RELAY STATION EN EL LLAND DE SANTIAGO, IN
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, WHICH HAD REQUESTED THAT THE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICEAL REPORT ON HOW THE CRIME OCCURRED. THE
OF THE SUBSERGEANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT ON HOW THE CRIME OCCURRED. THE
AUTOPSY ON THE BOOT OF MICHAEL GAVID RLEME ON 14 OCTOBER, AFTER
AUTOPSY ON THE BOOT OF MICHAEL GAVID RLEME ON 14 OCTOBER, AFTER
INDICATED THAT HE SUSTAINED BULLET WOUNDS FROM A G-3 RIEFLE.

INDICATED THAT HE SUSTAINED BULLET WOUNDS FROM A G-3 RIEFLE.

THE CASE IS BEING INVESTIGATED BY THE SECONO FENAL COURT...DR.

THE CASE IS BEING INVESTIGATED BY THE SECONO FENAL COURT...DR.

THE CASE IS BEING INVESTIGATED BY THE SECONO FENAL COURT...DR.

THE CASE IS BEING INVESTIGATED BY THE SUSSERGEANT

BAN FRANCISCO GOTERA, MORAZAN DEPARTMENT. THE SUBSERGEANT

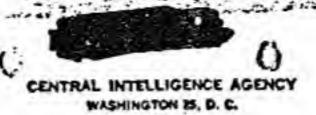
BAN FRANCISCO GOTERA, MORAZAN DEPARTMENT. THE SUBSERGEANT

BAN FRANCISCO GOTERA, MORAZAN DEPARTMENT. THE SUBSERGEANT

BAN FRANCISCO GOTERA HOUSE ACCOMPANYING MIM ARE BEING HELD IN THE

FOT

Approved for Rolease Date 25 JUN 1984



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MEMORANDUM FOR: Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT:

1. Rafael Leonidas Frujillo Molina, dictator of the Dominican Republic until he was assassinated on 30 May 1961,

be sought, through his representatives, to approach members of the U. S. Congress for favorable legislation with respect to sugar quotas and allobnents. Some information was reported recently by reporter Tad Sculc in the New York Times.



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Date 27 NUV 84



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4. It is requested that may correspondence on this matter be handled through lisison.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR (PLANS):









OGC 77-4483 13 July 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

VIA

Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

1 6 JUL 1911

PROVED FOR RELEASE GN

FROM:

Anthony A. Lapham General Counsel

SUBJECT:

Use of the CIA Act of 1949, As Amended, to Improve

Access to the U.S. for Refugees and Dissidents

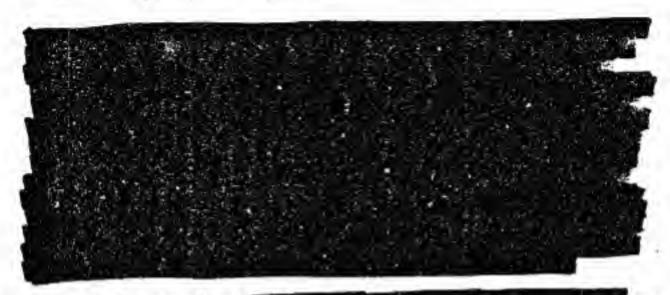
from Countries with Repressive Human Rights Policies

REFERENCE:

Your Memo to Gen. Counsel, dtd 26 May 77

1. Action Requested: None; information per your request.

2. Background: You asked that I review section 7 (formerly section 8) of the CIA Act of 1949, as amended (Tab A), with an eye toward using the provisions of that section to bring into the U.S. refugees and dissidents from countries with repressive human rights policies. That section provides that when the permanent residence in the U.S. of an alien is "...in the interest of national security or essential to the furtherance of the national intelligence mission ... " the alien and his immediate family may be admitted with the concurrence of the DCI, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Immigration The legislative history of this section states that it shall allow admission of ... aliens whose intelligence potential has proven of the highest value to the national security " (Tab B) This requirement has been narrowly construed on at least one occasion, by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In November 1975, a former IaMS Commissioner, General Chapman, Indicated to former DCI Colby that, while the Agency's requests often emphasize the excellent past services of an alien, the law stresses the future benefits to be derived, and that those benefits should be established whenever possible (Tab C). Their position carries substantial weight, for without the concurrence of the Commissioner of Immigration this section may not be invoked at all.



3. Recommendation:

the proper exercise of the authority is confined to situations in which the admission of an alien not only recognizes past services, but wherever possible promises future benefits to the national security or intelligence mission.

Anthony N. Lapham

Attachments Tabs A thru E

34-3

performance of the Agency's functions or to the security of its activities. 12

Sec. 6. In the interests of the security of the foreign intelligence activities of the United States and in order further to
implement the provise of section 403(d)(3) of this title that the
Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting
intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure, the
Agency shall be exempted from the provisions of section 556 of
Title 5,12 and the provisions of any other law which require the
publication or disclosure of the organization, functions, names,
official titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed by the
Agency: Provided, That in furtherance of this section, the Director
of the Bureau of the Budget shall make no reports to the Congress
in connection with the Agency under section 947(b) of Title 5.46

Sec. 7. Whenever the Director, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Immigration shall determine that the entry of a particular alien into the United States for permanent residence is in the interest of national security or essential to the furtherance of the national intelligence mission, such alien and his immediate family shall be given entry into the United States for permanent residence without regard to their inadmissibility under the immigration or any other laws and regulations pertaining to admissibility: Provided, That the number of aliens and members of their immediate families entering the United States under the ambority of this section shall in no case exceed one hundred persons in any one listed year.

APPROPRIATIONS.

50c. 8. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, sums made available to the Agency by appropriation or otherwise may be expended for purposes necessary to carry out its functions, including—

(1) personal services, including personal services without regard to limitations on types of persons to be employed, and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere; health service programs as authorized by section 150 [now section 7001] of Title 5.42 resial of news-reporting services; purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, cryptographic, duplication and printing machines, equipment and devices, and radio-receiving and cadio-rend-

Subsection 5 (3) (6) provide . for the cost of perpening and transporting to their former homes in the United States the remains of an officer or enplayee and of the mambers of his family who may the abreved, and for the ordinary costs of interment. [Section 911 [8]. Foreign Service Act.]

Subsection 5 (a) (7) provides for the costs of travel of new appointers and their dependents from their place of actual residence abroad to their place of employment by the Agency, and saleguards are added to provide for reimbursement to the United States if the employee does not remain with the Government for a minimum period of 12 months. This provision is included to permit the Agency to recruit foreign nutionals abroad where American personnel is not available (particularly in the field of translation). and only experienced foreign national language experts are qualified to

Subsection 5 (b) provides for allowances similar to those given to Forperform the required duties. eign Service officers and employees, including living quarters allowence, cost-of-living allowances, extracrdinary expenses and others. These oflowances are controlled by regulations prescribed by the President. (Secs.

901 (1) and 901 (2), Foreign Service Act.)

Subsection 6 (a) provides for the served financing of Agency operations

Subsection 6 (b) exempts the Agency from the provisions of existing without impairing security. low which prohibit exchange of funds by any distrusing offices other than exchange of gold, silver, United States notes, and national bank notes. This will permit Agency disbursing officers to exchange foreign funds for

Subsection 6 (c) provides for the essignment of personnel of other Govuther foreign funds. cramual agencies to the Agency and the reimbursement of those agencies

Subsection & (d) authorizes official Agency couriers to carry finances ar meli services. when engaged in the transportation of documents and materials which

. Subsection 6 [4] exempts the Agency from limitations which, under exaffect the national security. kling law, permit no more than 25 percent of the first year's rental for leased property to be spent on permanent improvements, and also further imposes a limitation of 15 percent of the fair market value of the properly es a rantal which may be paid. This will enable the Agency to spend funds for special installations in leased precines.

Section 7 exempts the Agency from the provisions of 5 United Steles Code 654, which require publication of personnel date in the Official Register of the United States. Section 7 elso exempts the Bureau of the Budget from including in its public report to the Congress the Aguacy's

Section & provides that whenever the Director and the Atlantay Gonpersonnal strength eral determine that the entry of an alien for permanent residence into the United Steics is essential to the furtherance of the notional intelligence mission, such olien and his immediate family shall be given entry into the United States without regard to such admissibility ander existing lives and

CENTRALINTERLIGENCE AGENCY ACT OF 1919

regulations. The section limits this authority to 100 persons in any mile year. This section will permit the Director of the Agency, acting jointly with the Alternay General, to edmit into this country glions where in: telligence potential has proven of the highest value to the estimate securi-The Committee on Armed Services considers that the purpose for which this section was drafted is of sufficient importance to the notional Intelligence mission to justify the greating of this outbority.

In order to aliminate any quastion which might arise as to the authority of the Atlanney General to deport such persons who might at a later date prove undesirable, words "pertaining to admissibility" are inscribed efter the word "regulations," as it appears in this section. This enures that the only provisions of law affected by this section are those regarding the admissibility of aliens. It does not apply to any provisions of law cogarding the conduct of such individuals once they have gained entry into the United States. In addition, the word "persons" after the word "hundred" clarifies the intent that this figure includes not early the particular. aliens, but also members of their immediate families.

Section 9 provides authorization for the establishment of three positions in the scientific and the professional service of the Agency. These three positions are calebished for the employment of outstanding men in the scientific field of foreign scientific intelligence. Similar legislation was passed by the Eightieth Congress for comparable positions in the National Military Establishment. The section establishes a solary minimum of

\$10,000 and a maximum of \$15,000 per annum.

Subsection 10 (a) establishes a point of reference to which the administrative and fiscal officers of the Agency and other appropriate officers of the Government may look to determine what expenditures are authorized for the activities of the Agency. It permits sums made evaluable to the Agency to be expended for the purposes set forth in the section. This section is nocessary in view of the requirements of existing low or Comptroller General's decisions, which specify that such expenditures are not permissible unless authorized by law.

Subsection 10 (b) permits the Agency to expend some made available to it without regard to provisions of law. It also pormits the expenditure of funds for confidential purposes, to be accounted for sofuly by cer-

tification of the Director.

Sections 11 and 12 are the usual separability and short-title sections. By latter to the chairman, Committee on Armod Services, the Director, Control Intelligence Agency, requested legislation similar to H. R. 2143, and kilor, on March 10, 1949, in an executive session of the committee, ha concurred with this bill in its present form. His letter, dated February 11, 1959, in which this legislation was requested, is appended hereto, and is mode a part of this report.



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY KATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

1 March 1979

MEMORANDUM

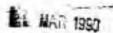
THREAT ASSESSMENT--EL SALVADOR

Loftist terrorism, which until now has been directed against businessmen and Salvadoran government personnel, presently poses a growing threat to US officials and to the foreign diplomatic community in general

Overview

The growth of the guorrilla groups—in numbers, technical ability, and sophistication—would in itself practically justify such a conclusion. In addition, several other trends have developed among the guerrilla groups that significantly increase their threst. First has been a new focus on the 'imperialist' target, especially evident in the propaganda and communiques of the largest guerrilla organization, the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), and in the shift

This memorandum was prepared by the Office of Regional and Political Analysis, and has been coordinated with the Clardestins Service, CIA. It was requestal by the Deputy Assistant Escretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. Research was completed on 22 February 1972.



to targeting for kidnapping of foreign rather than domestic businessmer by the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN). Secondly, the guerrilla groups are increasingly inclined toward physical violence and outright murder. This trend is highlighted by the recent assassinations of locals and by the first-ever use in February of sophisticated explosive devices by the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), not for propaganda value or property damage, but to maim and kill. These shifts, combined with the weapons and vehicles known to be in terrorist hands--or which can be easily acquired--make more credible the recently reported intention of the FPL to assassinate high-ranking US officials.

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For more than a year, the FPL has been planning to kidnap the US Ambassador, originally intending to hold him hostage to secure the release of political prisoners. Those plans have been thwarted by the Embassy's extensive security precautions. In light of the FPL's apparently growing preference for assassination rather than kidnapping, however, together with its probable frustration after more than a year of stymied plans, we would rate the threat against the ambassador's personal safety as substantial.

At the same time, it is more likely now that a less risky effort will be made against a lower-ranking US civilian or military official. The terrorists' new amphasis on foreign targets, for the most part, has been spectacularly successful. While they have made no effort to date against a diplomat, a strong argument can be made that the changing focus will center more on the official foreign community.

gain for the guerrillas, the kidnappings of foreign businessmen have resulted in significant capital flight, the departure
of many members of the business community, curtailment of
investment plans, and the embarrassment of the Romero government. The terrorists have not succeeded, however, in forcing
the President to admit that the government holds political
prisoners or to release them. Since the kidnapping of
foreign businessmen has not brought sufficient pressure to
bear on Romerc, it seems likely that the terrorists will
eventually up the ante.

- 2 -

Aside from strict security precautions, there are at least two potential restraints on terrorist targeting of US personnel. The local perception of US power in Central America generally is larger than life, and the terrorists might well fear US/CIA retaliation. Secondly, an analysis of the domestic political scene might suggest to the terrorists that US human rights pressures on the government are worth more than the possible gains from an action against a US target. We can have little confidence, however, that these considerations will be overriding.

We see no likelihood of the local security forces being able to reverse their record of ineffectiveness against the terrorists or to provide adequate security for US personnel.

Terrorist Capabilities

The three principal guerrilla groups have grown substantially in the past two to three years. A rough estimate suggests their combined membership is in the neighborhood of 2,000 persons. The Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) probably numbers around 800, the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) perhaps as many as 600, and the third-ranking Feople's Revolutionary Army (ERP) may have several hundred adherents. Although these figures are not firm, the growth trends are clear.

There are also two much larger front organizations—composed of students, workers, and peasants—that support the terrorists' political objectives by staging demonstrations and work stoppages and by disseminating propaganda. The Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), political affiliate of the FPL, claims a membership in excess of 60,000; the United Popular Action Front (FAPU), linked to the FARN, is estimated to have 8,000 to 15,000 members. In addition to political activities, these organizations provide a ready source of recruits for the terrorist groups.

The guerrillas' weapons, although primarily limited to small arms and explosives, are more than sufficient to support planned terrorist actions. Moreover, their arsenal

is being supplemented by light automatic weapons and granades stolen from government security forces. The FPL already reportedly has 1,000 weapons on hand and intends to buy or steal more. Demolition-type explosives are apparently in plentiful supply. The ERP especially has developed considerable expertise in the fabrication of explosives; for example, the group recently used booby-trapped bombs to kill at least 20 persons—the majority security personnel. So far, the terrorists have not acquired sophisticated or heavy weapons, but they have had no difficulty stealing vehicles for their operations. Including armored cars and trucks belonging to wealthy Salvadorans. What the guerrilles cannot steal, they can purchase, having collected an estimated \$30 million or more in ransoms during the past two years.

Cooperation among the terrorist groups, although occasionally hampered by ideological and personal rivalries, has frequently bean impressive, as in the case of coordinated kidnapping efforts. Recently, the ERP has been supporting FARN operations, and the FPL may once again be willing to coordinate its activities with both groups as it had in the past. The almost unbroken successes enjoyed by the terrorists tend to breed further confidence and ecoperation.

Although foreign assistance has been minimal, the PPL recently reportedly sent then to Cube for six months' training—the first substantial Cuban involvement in El Salvador in recent years. Small numbers of Salvadoran guerrillas have also slipped over the border for training with Gratemalan groups. Together with other cadre now being trained in El Salvador, the FPL reportedly plans to form an "army" of 2,000 guerrillas. If such a cohesive force is assembled, it would raise leftist violence in El Salvador to a new order of magnitude. Whether or not this is a realistic near-term goal, it has little impact on the current assessment of the threat to US personnel. At the very least, the new Cuban training program for cadres will enhance the guerrillas' capabilities. Morcover, Havana will also use i's influence, as elsewhere in Central America, to encourage greater coordination and unification.

Along with their growing military capability, the terrorists have shown a rising level of political sophistication. The FPL, identifying itself as a Marxist-Leninist organization, has announced its dedication to a struggle against the bourgeoisie and "foreign capitalist imperialism." To spread the message, the politically oriented BPR—whose gradual takeover by the FPL was a significant measure of the terrorists growing sophistication—is conducting indoctrination sessions throughout El Salvador. It hopes to increase its membership to 75,000 by the end of March—an objective that seems within reach. The BPR has also gotten involved in several labor disputes, and last fall the FPL assassincted two business managers allegedly responsible for union breaking.

Since November, the ERP and the FPL have seized radio or television stations at least six times in order to transmit taped audio or video propaganda. Last month, PAPU--the FARN front group--temporarily occupied the offices of international organizations and the Mexican Embassy in the capital, embarrassing President Romero on the eve of his trip to Mexico City.

Prospects

As the terrorist groups have grown in strength and sophistication, they have extended their operations to include foreigners as well as Salvadorans. Since May 1978, the FARN has claimed responsibility for kidnapping seven businessmen, six of whom were foreigners: one of the foreign victims was killed while in custody—apparently by accident; two were released after the payment of large ransoms; and three are still being hold. The top command of the FPL reportedly has announced its Intention of assassinating a high-ranking US Embassy official. US military personnel were also specifically mentioned as potential targets.

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Bodyquards and armored vehicles can no longer be considered full protection against assassination or kidnapping, as the terrorists are well equipped with explosives as well as small arms, and their bravado is growing. An attack last month on a high Salvadoran defensé official who was riding in an armored vehicle came close to success. This was but the latest indication of the guerrillas' increased boldness, commitment, and capability. Such daring daylight operations make clear that local security forces have been reduced to ineffectiveness and serve as little or no deterrent.



15 February 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO CHARLES AND THE SHOW WE SHOW THE SHOWING

Rightist Terrorism in El Salvador

Fearing that the governing junta will be unable to prevent a takeover by the revolutionary left, rightists in El Salvador are stepping up violent actions. Their goal is to retaliate against the left and to encourage a rightwing coup. Although our information on vigilante groups is sketchy-partly reflecting their history of fading in and out of existence-the involvement of security force personnel and nembers of the economic elite is widely accepted and substantiated by our own reporting.

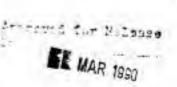
The principal rightist paramilitary organization, the White Narriors' Union (UGB), was formed in 1977. It focused its initial activities on the clergy, claiming responsibility for murdering a Jesuit priest in mid-1977 and threatening to kill all remaining Jesuits if they did not leave El Salvador by year's end. Last year, the organization killed another priest, and it probably was involved in dozens of additional-but unattributed--murders of teachers, peasants, and leftist activists. The UGB published a communique last month threatening further action against the left.

This monoronder was prepared by the Latin America Division of the Office of Folitical Analysis. The monorander was requested by the Latin American representative of the Mational Security Council. It was coordinated with the Deputy Directorate of Operations and discussed with the Mational Intelligence Officer for Latin America. Information received through 16 February 1980 has been used in this report.

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In the past, suspicion of government involvement with terrorist right was prompted by ex-President Romero's reluctance to speak A new group--the Organization for Liberation from Communism (OLC) --which announced its formation last month and took credit for two bombings, may be linked to the former head of the Guard, who is known for his ultraconservative views. The OLC may have been responsible for killing a leader of a prominent leftist party that withdrew from the government in January. An active-duty National Guard officer reportedly led the team responsible for one of the recent bombines. bombings. Hardliners in the economic elite probably have provided personnel, funds, equipment, and organizing ability to the rightist cause.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER

25 July 1980

MEMORANDUM

Cuba-Niceragua: Support for Central American Insurgencies

Sumary

Bavara is still pushing for unity among the revolutionary groups in Central American countries. At Cuban urging, Il Salvador's three largest armed leftist groups announced in mid-lune that they had joined with the inect Communist Party under a single command structure to be known as the Unified Revolutionary Directorate. As with the similar nove last month by Customie's insurgent groups, the announcement of unity is upt to represent more keps them reality, as least over the short term.

The Cubars were also reportedly implied in the arms trafficking that came to light with the crash of a Faramanian-registered simpleme in II Saluetaon 15 June 2



This memoranism well requested by the Estional Secolty Marian President. It responses to specific questions and is not interial to be analysis of the overall relationship between Cube-Niomana and Court on the Can. It was prepared by the second intelligence of the Analysis under the direction of the Estional Intelligence of the Analysis under the direction of the Estional Intelligence of the Analysis under the direction of the Directorate of Operation of the Strategie Research. Information in this seconds replace to available shrough 15 July 1250.





El Salvador

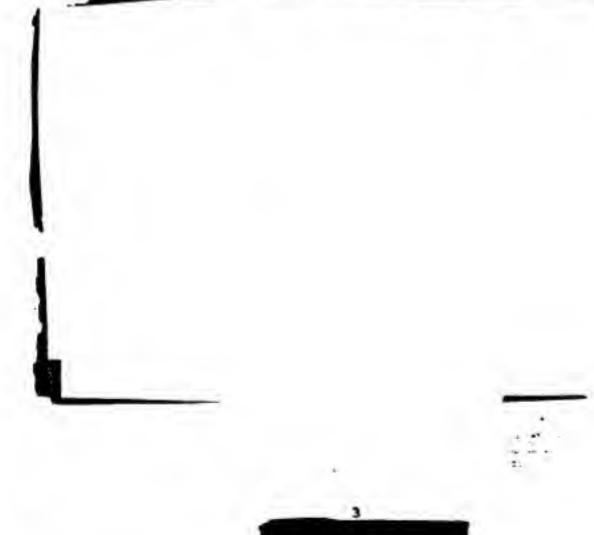
The Cuban-sponsored push for unity among Central America's revolutionary movements was highlighted by an announcement in mid-June from El Salvador. The country's three largest armed leftist groups—the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL), the Revolutionary Peoples Army (ERP), and the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN)—plus the Communist Party of El Salvador claimed that they had agreed to work together under a single command structure to be called the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU). Although the new umbrella organization was apparently intended to supersede the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (CP)

The announcement of the creation of DRU acknowledged Cubs as "the vanguard of the Latin American people in their struggle for social justice, liberty, development, and true national independence." As was the case with the Guatemalan revolutionaries last month, the Salvadoran leftists reportedly acreed to the new unification step.

Despite the high-sounding rhetoric of the announcement, the groups involved have had their differences in the past and are not likely to have achieved any real unity overnight. The DRU may, in fact, r present less of a real unifying mechanism than an attempt to avoid any blatantly divisive actions that would further harm the left. The querrillas have suffered a series of reverses over recent weeks, including the occupation of the National University by the government security forces and the capture of several fairly high-level leftist leaders; rightwing counterviolence also apparently is taking its toll on the left.

In an attempt to recover some momentum, a student group that may be effiliated with the Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) reportedly is planning a major propaganda effort to develop international condemnation of the government's "invasion" of the university. Operating from organizational bases in Cuba and Czechoslovakia, the student group hopes to elicit more active support from democratic as well as Communist countries.

Plans for a "final offensive" are also said to be going ahead under the aegis of the newly formed revolutionary directorate, which theoretically is responsible for both political and military decisions. The timing of the guerrillas' next push apparently depends largely on the receipt of sufficient arms. Information on arms supplies and sources is fragmentary and difficult to substantiate. The general impression, however, is that arms supplies are short and that deliveries—from whatever source—have been at least temporarily disrupted by recent events. Nevertheless, the revolutioneri are looking forward to the arrival of more in the not-too-distant future.





Actual shipments reportedly began by dising many elements of the network already established to deliver the arms that the Salvadoran revolutionaries had been buying on their own account.

Penama rushed through a swift but superficial investigation of the incident, designed primarily to exculpate the government for domestic and international consumption. A number of reports, however, indicate that a variety of officials are involved in at least the mercenary aspects of clandestine arms trafficking. These include Panaranian National Guard G-2 chief Manuel Noriega, who apparently played an instrumental role in record to the simple of that subsequently crashed in El Salvador.

Costa Rica, for its part, seems unlikely soon to cease being an entrepot for illegal munitions. The local press has kept the arms-trafficking question alive, but this has had little more effect than the recent retignation of two mid-level security officers protesting their superiors' lack of support for a thorough investigation of the issue. Given the widespread involvement of top officials for personal gain, President Carazo faces an acute political dilemma. Since either a whitewash or full disclosure

would be equally damaging, he is likely to continue favoring a slow and inconclusive course, hoping that new concerns eventually will replace the arms issue.

Other Cuban Contacts with Central American Leftists

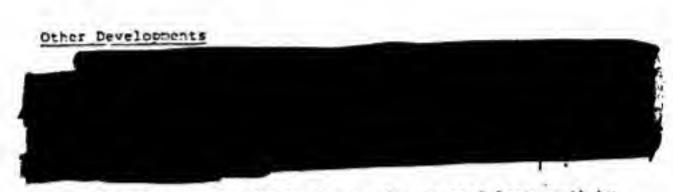
Costa Rica:

Hondures:









The fragility of the "unity pact" announced last month by the various Guatemalan revolutionary groups was underlined by the squabbling reported between two of the prospirations

because the elephant is strong even when the tiger remains a tiger. Then, your task acquires importance, learning what there is to learn, what the enemy plans, and revealing the feelings of the people.

This is how the felt, and how he talked. The was not alraid of an invasion, but he knew his responsibility and as a leader he did not play with the lives of his people, the brother people of Cuba.

PASTORA TAKING STRICT SECURITY PRECAUTIONS

PA251840 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1947 DMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] San Jose, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE) - Eden Pastora Gomez former Niceraguan deputy defense minister, is very active in Costa Rica, where he has surrounded himself with strict security. Sources from the Public Security Ministry reported that Commander Cero, who a few days ago severed relations with the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, left last Thursday for the Atlantic coast of Costa Rica.

The same sources did not give the former Sandinist leader's exact destination. It was said that he had left for Barra del Colorado and that then he took a canal to Puerto Moin, Limon Province.

It was also reported that Pastora Comer had participated in a secret meeting held near the Supreme Court of Justice in this capital. His bodyguards remained on the lockout. Meanwhile, it was learned that Pastore Gomer does not stay at home for more than a day and "does not sleep two nights in the same house," a person close to the guerrilla leader reports.

IL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON GIVES SPEECE AT CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA231515 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Apr 82

(Speach by Major Roberto d'Aubutesco following election of the Constituent Assembly's board of directors - live,

(Text) Today, 22 April 1982, El Salvador has returned to legal state. First of all, wholeheartedly and with the faith that encourages us. I would like to ask the patron of El Salvador, the savior of the world, to enlighter and guide us in leading our country on the path of peace, work, unity, justice and development.

Salvadorans, 28 March [Day of Constituent Assembly Elections] has not ended and should never end. I ask you, good Salvadorans, to maintain the tivit spirit demonstrated on that day. The task of recovering the country will not be a task only for the honorable Constitutent Assembly or for the government; it will be the task of all Salvadorans. The political parties, unions — all the sectors of our society — the churches, the armed forces and all active forces of our country must patriotically join in this task for a speedy recovery of our country.

I want to remind you that one of the tasks that we, as men and women, have undertaken on this earth is to leave a better world and I assure you we will achieve this.

People of El Salvador, the social and economic reforms that were begun on 15 October for the welfare of the people and that for reasons that can no longer be criticized or discussed were not accomplished, will be promoted with technique, speed and social dynamics by this government of recover which is beginning. These truits of social and economic welfare will soon be enjoyed by our people and our country.

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I also wish to make clear that the democratization process will continue at a rate considered satisfactory by the people of El Salvador. At the same time, I make a patriotic request to all our people who, with tourage and civic fervor cast their votes to defeat the destructive bullets of those who do not believe in freedom and to leave behind revenue, opportunish and all that could generate violence now that we have started to walk the path of representative democrary, of freedom and rights for man, and of economic and social recovery. It is essential that we put every effort into the social and economic development as well as to guarantee human rights and achieve, step by step, the desired trapquillity we have lost.

I also appeal for prudence from the subversive organizations and ask them to stop destroying and bleeding our fatherland. Please understand that you are being used by forces that
are enemies of freedom and that on 25 March the people of El Salvador said no to you. I
know that you have a conscience; make use of it. We will make this task easier for you
so that you may rejoin your family and incorporate into productive life.

In conclusion, in the name of the true people of El Salvador, I wish to give recognition to the armed forces which carried out its duty in successfully guaranteeing the electoral process. This commits all Salvadorans to making an effort in the recovery of our country. We have the obligation of supporting the sacrifice for the sake of peace made by our soldiers and for which we voted.

Finally, we thank all Salvadorous for the interest and support they have offered in the installation of this constitutional assembly as well as to all the honorable ambassadors and delegations accredited in our country for their support and the support of their governments in our electoral process.

Salvadorans, we will work to carry our your sovereign will for the people and by the people. We are open to dislogue and to negotiations in all those situations that require the decision and direct participation of all sectors of our country. The moral debt that today is ours as representatives of the Salvadoran people does not intimidate us. We will, in a democratic manner, face any situation that will be of national interest.

Greetings to all the friendly mations and peoples. El Salvador has triumphed. We have won the ideological struggle and the struggle of El Salvador is the struggle of America and the free world.

I began by asking our patron for guidance and want to end by asking all of you to pray for our country. God bless Il Salvador, and may we help to save it. Hurrah for El Salvador. [applause]

Holds News Conference

PA250418 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 DMT 21 Apr E2

[News conference with Major Roberto d'Aubuisson at the legislative assembly building in San Salvador -- date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] Practically. This is a formal and solemn step of the Constituent Assembly process.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes. Tenerively, the agends of the protocol commission meeting is the entrance of the Constituent Assembly members; toll call; the entrance of the honorable supreme court of justice; the entrance of the revolutionary government junts; the opening of the court of justice; the entrance of the revolutionary government junts; the opening of the national session by the president of the Constituent Assembly; the presentation of the national flag; the playing of the national anthem, followed by a message from the president of the Constituent Assembly.

VI. 20 Apr 82 CENTRAL AMERICA

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| housestion | Can you give us any advance information on the message that you will be aclivering?

|Answir| | 1 don't know if you heard vesterday's brief message. I will expand on that, especially on the subject of maintaining what we have always wanted, national unity. Anything class, pentlemen?

[!/uestion] Do you think that the noncooperation or lack of understanding between the political parties will continue? For example, I was told by some persons from the Christian Democratic Party, the PDC, that the PDC was not at vesterday's session and that the directorate that was elected was based on a majority and not on a consensus. I would like to know if this is poing to continue and if you can continue to function. Could you run into some problem at any moment if there is no unanimity or something like it?

(Answer) Problems, no. But it is possible that there could be a change in this situation. That is, we are still in the phase of waiting to reach a consensus on the appointment of the president of the republic.

[Puestion indistinct]

Answer! Each branch of the state has specific functions. We in the Constitutent Assembly have the mission of drafting the country's political constitution. The provisional povernment with its cabinet has executive functions for the purpose of leading the country. The Supreme Court of Justice also has specific functions.

[Question] Which branch will have more power? Who will have the final word if there is a conflict between two branches?

[Answer] Look. Let's not start with a negetive speculation on conflicts. In all the democratic countries of the world, the supreme power is the legislative assembly. The executive branch is the top ruling organization. The process of a democratic government consists of the interrelationship among the three branches, and the branches' support of this interrelationship.

(Duestion) We are going to see the birth of a tradition in which the legislative branch will have power during the transition...

[Answer] It is just that the way you put it...perhaps...no. you did not understand what I said.

[Guestion] There is much talk about a power vacuum here in El Solvador and for this reason, you elected an assembly directorate and we will also elect a provisional government. I want to know if there is a power struggle or if there are discussions on that.

[Answer] There is not. We have just taken a first step in line with standard procedures for establishing a constitutent assembly. It has already been established with its board of directors. The executive functions are being handled now by the government junta.

[Question] How is the present government junta going to end?

[Answer] It will end when the future provisional government and president are chosen and sworn in.

[Question] Excuse me, Major, the word consensus [words indistinct] on the part of ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance]. I would like to know if ARENA has approved the formulas that have been proposed by other parties.

[Answer] We have never been opposed to having a president who enjoys the support of all of the political groups. When have you heard me say that we don't agree with that?

VI. 26 Apr 82 F 5 CENTRAL AMERICA

[Question] Previously, the position of AREN; was that the negotiations should result in the selection of a president who would represent ARENA's interests. The PDC supported the selection of an independent man, in keeping with the consensus. Now, this has come un...

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[Answer] No. Consensus does not mean that the person is independent, but that regardless of who the person is, he has the approval of the most important parties. That is consensus.

[Question] How many names have been mentioned as candidates for provisional president?

[Answer] I believe that the parties have negotiated this. We at the assembly don't know about that.

[Question] On what day will these names be revealed?

(Answer) I hope that Monday, following the opening wession, in the afternoon, will be dedicated specifically to that.

[Question] How do you characterize the role of the U.S. Covernment in this process.

[Answer] I think that it has played a good role. Contrary to what some who ask more direct questions have tried to make the world believe, the United States has not pressured us at all. The United States has always been prucent and has maintained ties with us because they are aware of the political problems in El Salvador. The present administration is obly struggling to maintain aid and support for El Salvador. You know that there is a good amount of opposition to this aid. We cannot say, in any respect, that it has intervened or that it is exercising pressure. This has been the posture of Ambassador Hinton and the Reagan administration.

[Question] Will martial law he imposed on the country again? Do you, as president of the Constituent Assembly, know anything about this?

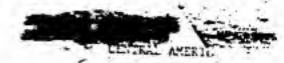
[Answer] Right now we don't have any proposal on reinstating martial law. Such a proposal would have to be made at a plenary meeting and arguments must be presented to justify the proposal. It is up to the plenary meeting to decide on that.

[Question] The junta will no longer be able to issue a decree in that repard?

[Answer] No. The junta would have to propose it to the Constituent Assembly.

(Question) What will be the first bills on which the Constituent Assembly will work? The first bills to be discussed during a plenary meeting?

(Answer) This will have to be decided on by all of the deputies and not by us. We can make a proposal to see how we are going to face action programs in the Constituent Assembly. To this we have to start appointing commissions. Logically, the one that will have priority attention is the legislative and constitutional points commission, because the major objective of the Constituent Assembly is to draft a constitution. We will see what other priorities exist and cooperate with the executive branch as much as possible for the economic development of the country.



Lastille stressed: "We know that these are difficult times," and added that it invulves "an all-out confrontation" and this "is why she was chosen. That is why those people, whoever they may be, have chosen this victim," he stressed.

Meanwhile the Salvadoran legislative Assembly unanimously condemned the kidnapping of the president's daughter, issuing a plea to the perpetrators that she be released soon. During its Thursday plenary meeting, the congress also approved a new extension of the 30-day state of siege throughout the country, because it feels that the conditions that motivated the measure in March 1980 still prevail in the country. The state of siege specifically restricts freedom of the press, the right to mobilize or meet, and the inviolability of one's mail.

ANN Speculates on Abductors

PA121827 Paris AFF in Spanish 1749 CMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Managua, 21 Sep (AFF) -- The possibility that the kidnapping of the daughter of Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte was carried out by forces seeking a "collapse" of the Contadora Group's peacemaking efforts, was noted today in a dispatch of the official Kicaraguan news agency (ANN).

The kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, 35, occurred last Tuesday as she was leaving the private Salvadoran University; no political group has claimed credit for the action or announced ransom demands thus far.

Citing "a Latin American diplomatic source," AND indicated that this action "may be a trick by obscure forces that move under apparent reality [bajo apparents realided] to provide the government with motives to allege that it is being attacked."

According to the dispatch, this would permit Duarte's government to refuse to resume dialogue with the opposition FMLK, and thus torpedo peacemaking efforts by Mexico. Columbia, Venezuela, and Panama, members of the Contadora Group.

The dispatch was published today in an eight-column item by the morning newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO, entitled "What Lies Behind the Kidnepping"; and under a subhead which warned that "It hay be Part of the Collapse of Contadors."

ARENA Leaders Condens Eidnapping

PA122235 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 Sep 85 pp 3, 19

[Excerpt] Yesterday the political parties represented at the Legislative Assembly repudiated the kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, daughter of President Repoleon Duarte.

ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] Deputy Armando Calderon Sol said that the kidnapping is a loathsome, entirely unreasonable action that has effected the country's political life and that it deserves condemnation regardless of how one sees it.

Calderon said that ARENA had immediately repudiated the abduction and that the party's secretary general, Rajor Roberto D augustson publicly and vigorously condemned it. Calderon said that ARENA morally supports the government and President Duarte in this regrettable situation. He also said: "In pray to God to give him the strength to overcome this situation, as beints a head of state."

he pointed out: The abduction is the result of the terrorists' desneration since they feel they are repudiated by the people. He said: "We Salvadorans are fee up with these acts of violence and seek harmony, peace, and concord to deal with our current economic crisis. Such actions are unreasonable and loathsome, even more so in this case pecause the victim is a lady, a mother, a Salvadoran woman."

Asked whether the guerrillas abducted Duerte's daughter to pressure the povernment into resuming the dialogue or to exchange her for captured terrorists, Calderon said: "We have no reports on the guerrillas' contact or demands. Perhaps the terrorists are using the abduction as a form of blackmail since we have seen that they will po to any extremes."

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS ORTEGA CHARGES

PA121702 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Referring to a statement by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortego, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount reaffirmed that the Sandinist leader is the one who is blocking the Contadora Group's efforts. The Salvadoran foreign minister emphatically rejected the charges by Commander Daniel Ortega that Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador are trying to manipulate the Contadora process.

[Begin Castillo Claramount recording] I emphatically deny this because Salvadoran dignity and the respect that the Salvadoran people and our democratic government deserve cannot accept charges of this nature. We are undoubtedly endorsed and supported by the absolutely ethical and tivic moral act of the Salvadoran people. We are indebted to the Salvadoran people and their ethical, civic principles.

The Nicaraguans are the ones who have betrayed the Central American peace efforts. They have done this in several ways: by promoting actions to destabilize our governments, by carrying out acts of aggressions against neighbor countries, and by sponsoring a policy supporting the guerrilles in El Salvador, which is sized at overthrowing the government and seizing power through violence in order to establish a Marxist-Leninist totalitarian regime in El Salvador. They also obstructed and boycotted the Contadors Group meeting at which the most important issues of the Contadors peace plan were to be discussed. Those issues impluded establishing control and restraining the arms tace. This consisted of setting conditions on the number and type of arms, foreign advisers, and so forth. We were also to decide on the verification and control mechanisms for [word indistinct] and preventing the arms tace and actions that can disturb peace, in order to maintain some propertion and balance that does not action at this moment because Kicaragua has a disproportionately larger army than the rest of the Central American armies.

Another very important issue is holding a dialogue which would include all of the forces opposed to the regime — not just the political forces, but also the groups up in arms against the regime.

STATIMENT OF ZONA ROSA PRISONERS CLARIFIED

PALITIBO San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Sep E5 pp 2, 11

[Text] Government spokesmen said yesterday that the government has not said at any time that its three prisoners actively participated in the lone Rose killings.

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Passigue Lis PARTES in Specials 15 that \$6 pp 5, 9

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VII. Setting specific acres for menicipal elections and the election of ambers of the Countitational Assembly, and specifying the matter of these elections seconding to the provisions of Article 28 of the Contenantal Statute.

VIII. Setting a date for the purificated tourist of State to drew up the deaft political teneritories called for in the fundamental Statute.

12. Sertains of the laws paraliting unjust conflictations and electronics of private property; the elimination, is practice, of assistant and illegal measures against course, and perfect of cases of choices and popular injustice.



E. Compliance with the recommendations of the interactional Commission of Jurists and the DAS Roman Rights Commission, mainly in tennection with the automory of and respect for the Judiciary and the improper functioning of the special tribenals.

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\$11. Sevicion of study programs and principles; puticy, haved so the right of parents to shoose week hind of proventions their shiddens maybe to country, a right mechanism in Article 36 of the Universal Declaration of Summa higher, which the Sevalutionary Covaryment promised to tempera.

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REPLACEMENT OF THE REGIME ((SUBHEAD)) AHONG THE HAIN POINTS INCLUDED IN THE PEACE AND NATIONAL CONCILIATION PLAN THAT HOULD "END THE NICARAGUAN CIVIL HAR," IS THE IMMEDIATE REPLACEMENT OF THE SANDINIST REGIME WITH A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT THAT WOULD FREELY REPRESENT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE. THEY HAVE ALSO ASKED FOR RESPECT FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL MICARAGUANS WITHOUT EXCEPTIONS, AND THE HOLDING OF AN AUTHENTIC ELECTORAL PROCESS WITHIN A YEAR. THE PROCESS WOULD BE SUPERVISED BY THE CONTADORA GROUP COUNTRIES, THE OAS, AND THE UN. CALERO SAID THAT FOR THE PLAN TO BE IMPLEMENTED IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO HAVE A CLIMATE OF TOTAL FREEDOM, FOR WHICH ALL FOREIGN HILITARY AND SECURITY FORCES IN NICARAGUA WOULD HAVE TO BE WITHDRAWN. CALERO ALSO DEMANDED THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE "INTERNATIONALISTS INVOLVED IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SINCE 1979." THE FON ALSO ASKED FOR THE INHEDIATE DISHISSAL FROM THE SANDINIST ARMY OF THOSE SOLDIERS RESPONSIBLE FOR "CRIMES AGAINST THE PEOPLE," THE ABOLISHMENT OF THE STATE OF EMERGENCY, AND A REAL AMNESTY LAW.

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OPPOSITION GROUP OUTLINES WORK PROGRAM

PA141415 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Span 730 CMI 12 Jun 85

[Statement issued by the Nicaraguan Opposition Unit: UND, in San Salvador on 12 Jule; read by Arturo Cruz recorded] Glasso CALERO

[Text] On 1 March, the Nicaraguan resistance backet the Democratic Coordinating Board initiative to urge the FSLW to hold a national dialogue convoked by the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference. On 27 April, before the start of his trip to Moscow, Daniel Ortega categorically rejected our peace initiative. Thus he underscored his regime's intransigence and proved his commitment to prolonging the civil war, keeping the intransigence and proved his commitment to prolonging the civil war, keeping the country subjugated, destabilizing the Central American region, and allowing Soviet penetration in our hemisphere.

When the period granted expired, and in view of the FSLE's rejection, the undersigned voiced our unyielding decision to continue fighting together on all fronts while always granting priority to a political solution that would spare our people from suffering. In solidarity with our fellow citizens' democratic aspirations, reacting to the support received, and committed to consolidating national unity and strengthening our alliance, the undersigned agreed that as of today, we will become the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, the organization in charge of conducting the efforts by democratic Nicaraguans on all fronts of struggle.

We reiterate before our people and the world that our demands to the FSLK stem from our own historical commitment to obtain the reconciliation of Riceragua's children and to establish the foundation for a genuine democracy and the bases for the country's moral and material restoration.

We summarise our three commitments as follows:

Astional reconciliation: This is a priority task, and it will be based on an ammesty or total pardon for political and related trimes, which will be applicable to avery Nicaraguan so as to strengthen judicial branch, the abolition of inspection tribunals [tribunales de inspection], the abolition of the death penalty, the inalianable right to self-defense, the demilitarization of society; restitution for arbitrary and unjust actions committed, and the enhancement of our national values, such as our religious, human, and cultural values.

foundation for democracy: To establish the foundation for a democracy through the immediate installation of a de jure government which ensures the predominance of the civil society over the state, true political pluralism, free elections allowing the participation of all the political forces without exception, the subjection of all armed bodies to civilian authorities, independence among the state branches, just solutions for the demands of the ethnic minorities — ip sum the foundation must reinforce the inclienability of all fundamental rights and liberties.

Transition toward democracy requires the establishment of a reconciliation government backed by all country's active forces, which will have among its basic tasks the summoning of free elections for a constituent assembly. The reconciliation government should not extend beyond a year, a period during which the electoral processes will be supervised by inter-American organizations.

Offices for national reconstruction: The fundamental basis for national reconstruction would be a new social pact. This new social pact will be based on the equitable responsibility and participation of all sectors of the civil society in the efforts as well as equitable benefits.

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Thus, economic development will be in harmony with social justice and political freedom to generate trust in all of the country's sectors.

We stress that the rights of peasants and workers are essential elements of social peace and that these elements together with businessmen and professionals will be the prime factors in the national reconstruction. The state's role would be to tegulate the national economy, but the current tentral role would be abolished. The reconciliation government will reorganize the state institutions and will return to the private solves all those production and trade activities and other services that sector can handle more efficiently for the sake of the common well-being. We are struggling for a Ricaregua where the civilian society will play as great a role as possible and the state role will only be as large as is necessary.

To end, we state that the cause of democracy in Micerague is vital for Miceraguens as well as for the other Central American peoples. The FSLN refusal to democrative Micaragua is a direct threat to the rest of Central America. The most recent violations of Costa Rican territory and the nurder of two guardsmen from that country, incidents that shame and sadden up, are a prelude to new and greater tragedies. Therefore, we ask the region's active forces and governments to join the efforts to bring peace and democracy to Micerague with specific and effective initiatives.

God save Nicaragua.

[Signed] Adolfo Calero, Arturo Cruz, Alfonso Robelo

Calero, Robelo Discuss Croup

PA141647 San Selvador EL DIARIO DE HOT in Spanish 13 Jun 85 pp 2, 11

[Text] Despite the announcements about new Sandinist offensives, we will continue forward with our struggle until we liberate Nicaragua, Nicaraguan opposition leader Adolfo Calero taid yesterday. He added that the Ricaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO] seeks peace and democracy in Micaragua and that it bopes that the Reagen government will support them with specific initiatives. Asked if UNO will establish a government in exile, Alfonso Robelo replies that such a government is not necessary because they have already liberated territory in Nicaragua.

He stated emphatically that the opposition does not have camps in Honduras or Costa Rica. All the forces that are fighting are in Sicaragua, he atressed.

He said that the Sandinist government has not kept the commitments it made at the 16th meeting of DAS foreign ministers in Washington in 1979. It has not formed a government that represents all the opposition forces and it has not stopped violating human rights. We all recognize that the past committees are force, he paid.

Regarding Commander Eden Parrors nobelo seid that he was invited to eign their previous statement but he refused. UNO seeks national consolidation and unfortunabely, Pastora's record shows that he loses important allies. He is a person who likes to work alone and I think that the liberation of Nicaragua is a task that belongs to all democratic Nicaraguans, Robelo said.

Robelo said that he, Arturo Cruz, and Adolfo Calero, struggled against Somoza, were imprisoned, and are now struggling together for their country's liberation. Calero said that Pastora has never rejected U.S. aid and has even sought it. Pastora is now in Washington.

The sid that they receive from the United States or from any organization or group will be channeled and distributed through the UND, Calero explained. He added that UND would have liked it if Pastors had signed the San Jose document. UND will respect whatever Pastors decides to do and it will continue its struggle.

Regarding the U.S. economic blockade against the Sandinist government, Robelo explained that this is a sovereign U.S. decision. The fact that Ortega requested aid from communist countries shows that Nicaragus is within the Soviet orbit. The world sees it as a Soviet satellite, he said. The U.S. embargo, he added, has not weakened the Sandinists because they obtained European aid.

Coloro said that some countries did not view the U.S. attitude as a trade embargo. Nevertheless, Spain cut off the commercial credits to Micaragua, Venezuela is not supplying it with petroleum, and Mexico suspended petroleum shipments. The Central American countries have practically no trade with Nicaragua.

If the United States establishes an embergo and the Europeans help Ortege, those are sovereign decisions and one must respect them. We will carry out our struggle to schieve peace and democracy. We must respect whatever other countries decide with regard to economic relations with Sandinism, Robelo explained.

Regarding the Sandinist attack on the La Pence base, they explained that Pastora is the one who should comment on this. The base was on the banks of the San Juan River.

Calero gave a general overview of the military situation in Nicaragua as far as the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] is concerned. He said that 50 clashes have been vaged useantly and Sandinist garrisons have been destroyed. The biggest blow was in El Cedro, in Jinotega, where a large amount of supplies was seized. The FDN has taken the war to the southern half of Nicaragua. It has cut off roads and plans to take the action to the heart of the country, Managua.

ARDE Criticizes UNO

PA141733 Panana City ACAN in Spanish 2348 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE) - The Micaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), headed by Eden Pastors, criticized here today the creation of the Micaraguan Opposition Union (UNO), which will seem's positions scrutter to the Micaraguan conflict.

Francisco Rodriguez ARDE's number two political official, told ACAN-EFE that his organization felt that the creation of UNO was "premature." Rodriguez described UNO as a "top-level" organization, since not all of the forces that oppose the Sandinist regime were informed. He added that not even ARDE's secretary general, Jose Davila or Eden Pastora (Commander Cero), was informed about the creation of "UNO."

This new organization "should have begun by ironing out the existing differences ... between the forces that are struggling spainst the Kicaraguan regime," Rodriguez said. However, Rodriguez said, on behalf of ARDE "We approve of the creation of UNO, because it seeks an end to the situation the Kicaraguan people are enduring."

Alfonso Robelo, Arturo Cruz, and Adolfo Calero, leaders of the opposition to the Sandinist government, announced today in this capital that UNO comprises at least 12 organizations that will fight in the political arena.

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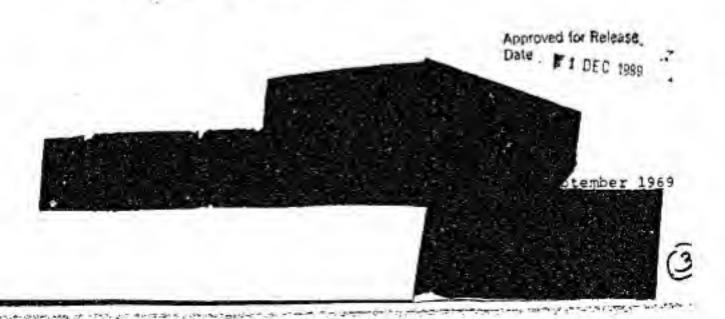




DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence Memorandum

INSTABILITY IN BRAZIL





CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Directorate of Intelligence 11 September 1969

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

Instability in Brazi-

Introduction

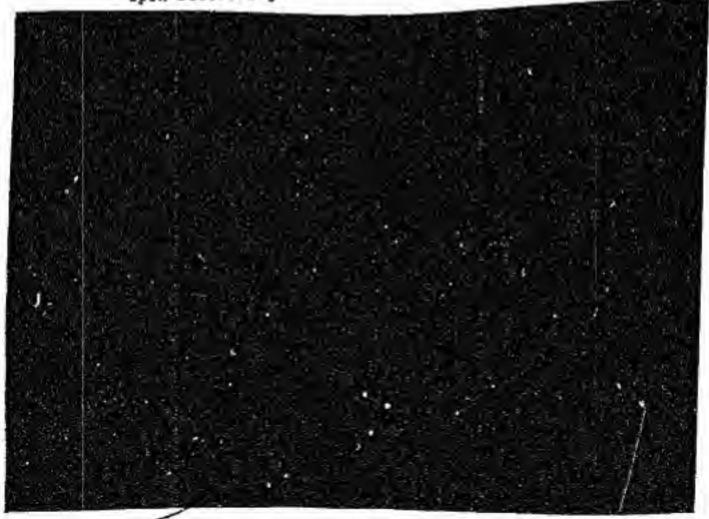
The developments of the last ten days in Brazil--President Costa e Silva's debilitating stroke, the kidnaping of Ambassador Elbrick by left-wing terrorists, and growing military dissatisfaction with the government--have combined to aggravate military disunity and thus threaten the stability of the government.



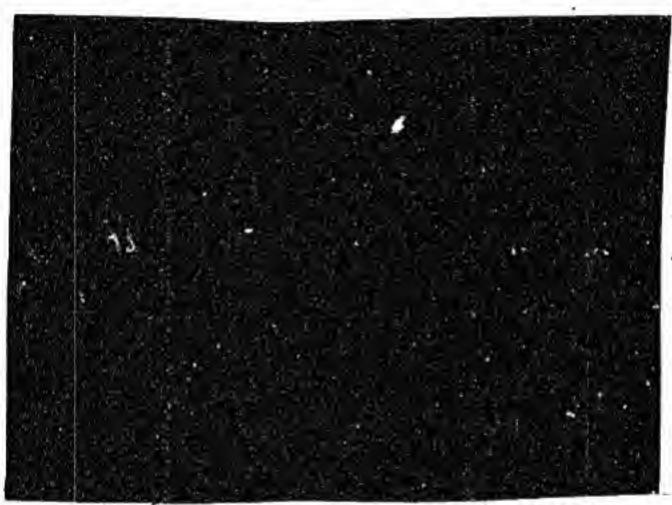


Background:

1. President Arthur da Costa e Silva suffered a severa stroke on 30 August. The Brazilian military, which has been the locus of power since the 1964 revolution that ousted leftist President Joac Goulart, decided to bypass the constitution and assume "caretaker" direction of the government. The three military ministers formed a triumvirate to govern during the President's "temporary impediment" under the authority of Institutional Act 12, which they decreed on 31 August, and of all previous institutional acts and the constitution. The Act expressly states that the President will resume power upon recovering.



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deal with rising military discontent, it was faced with a crisis that might have strained even a well-oiled decision-making machine. US Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick was kidnaped by left-wing extremists on 4 September. The kidnapers left a manifesto stating conditions for his release. These included publishing the manifesto, which contained a bitter antigovernment and anti-US distribe, in the usually censored press and subsequently releasing 15 political prisoners to another country. If their conditions were not met, the abductors vowed to "execute" the ambassador.

The manifesto was signed by the Revolutionary
 Movement - 8 October (MR-8) and the National Liberation

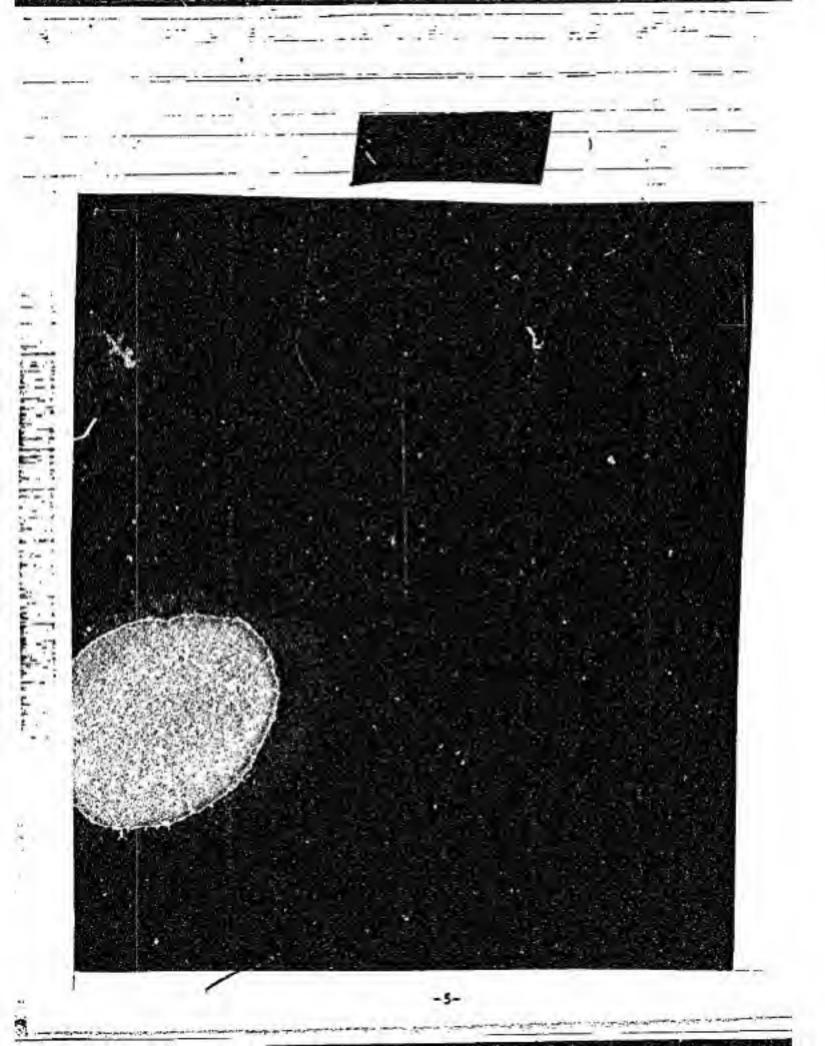
Action (ALN). The MR-8 is a terrorist group made up mostly of students; it reportedly has links to several dissident Communist and other extreme leftist organizations. Many of its members, who had engaged in successful bank robberies, were rounded up by Brazilian security forces this summer before they could implement their plan to undertake rural querrilla warfare.

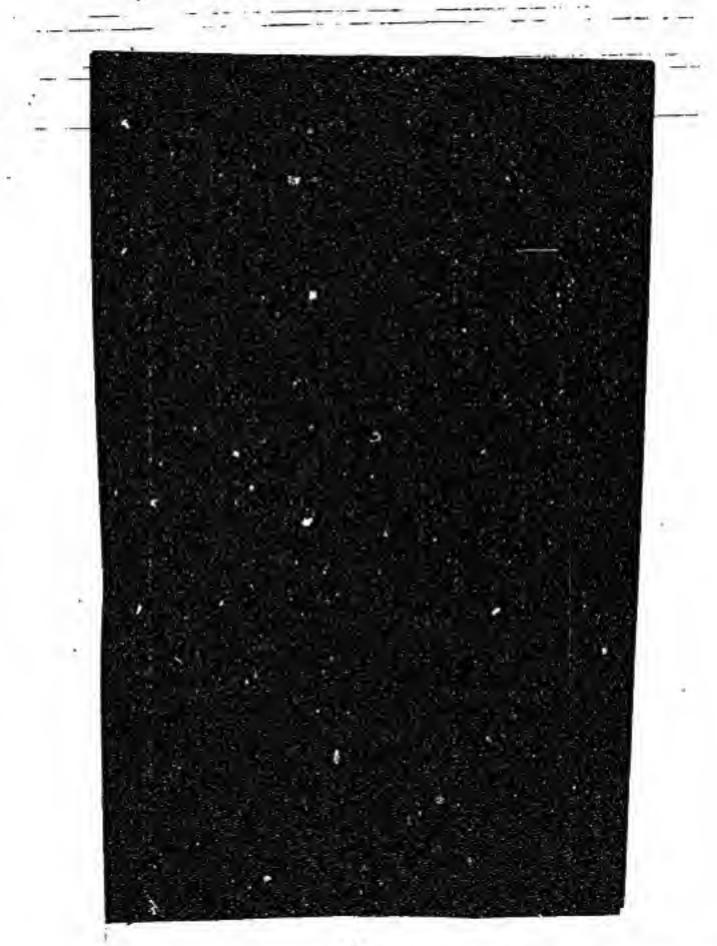
Their probable involvement in the kidraping would account for the professionalism displayed by the abductors.

many robberies and armed assaults and evidently for the assassination of US Army Captain Chandler in Sao Paulo in October 1968.

agreed to the kidnapers' terms. The 15 prisoners whose release was demanded turned out to be some of the military's most prized captives and included prominent extremist student leaders, Communists, terrorists, and a mixed bag of other left-wing radicals. Even had the prisoners not been notorious, many in the military would have opposed the ransom deal as a humiliating sell-out to the forces they most fervently opposed.







Period In the Paris

-6-



ranging crackdown on anyone who appears even faintly subversive. The government has armed itself with broad powers to "quarantee the national security." Many arrests have been made, including some persons suspected of being involved in the kidnaping of Ambassador Elbrick. Many leftists and opposition leaders have taken cover in the expectation of an even wider purge. The government is not likely to lift its curbs on the press, nor is it likely to tolerate criticism from opposition groups such as the church, students, or workers.

may be to force persons previously unwilling to risk punishment to turn to one of the several leftwing extremist groups as an outlet for their opposition. Left-wing terrorism invites counterterrorism from the right; moreover, it contributes to military disunity because officers cannot agree on how it should be controlled. Despite the government's best efforts, continued incidents of terrorism are likely to occur. Government and military leaders as well as US citizens reportedly are targets.





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DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE





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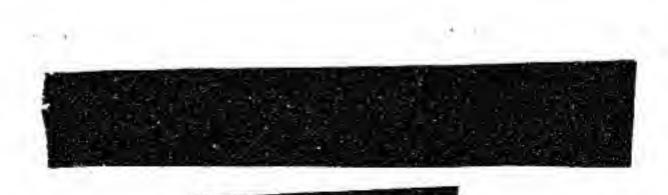
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Directorate of Intelligence 7 April 1970

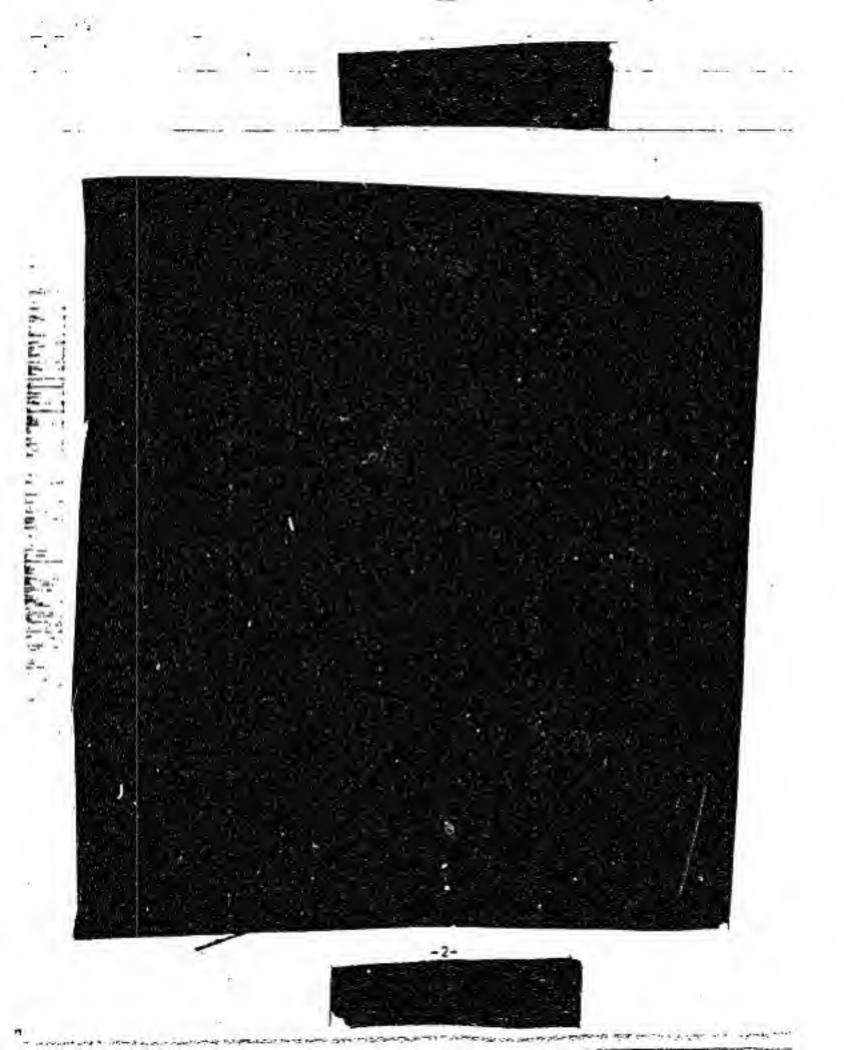
INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

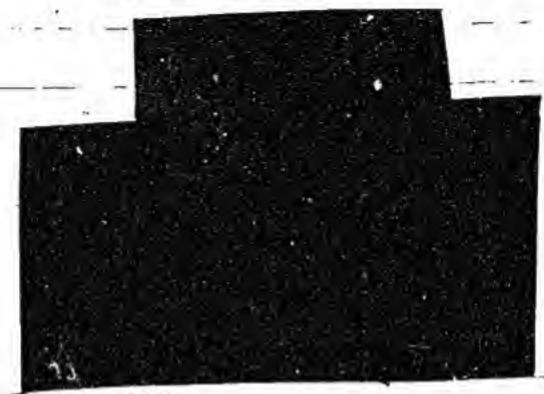


Summery

Since the late 1950s, Latin American terrorists .
have conducted kidnapings as a means of embarrassing governments or obtaining money. It is only within the past year and a half, however, that foreign diplomats have been seized and held in exchange for prisoners. Subsequent to the kidnaping of US Ambassador Elbrick in Brazil last September, five other diplomats--two-of them US--have been abducted.







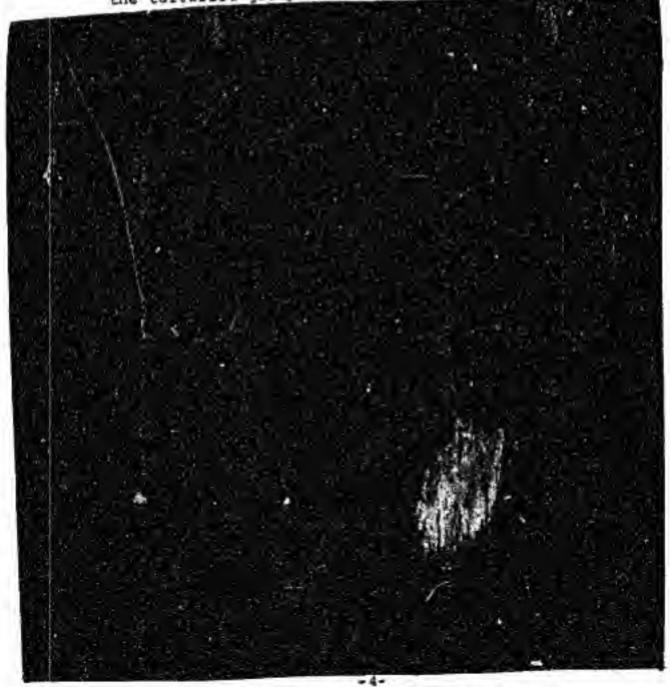
Recent Incidents

7. The first incident of the new wave of terrorist kidnapings occurred in Brazil in September 1969. A group of university students working with the National Liberating Action, some of whose members had been trained in Cuba, kidnaped US Ambassador Elbrick. He was only released after 15 prisoners were flown to Mexico. This episode put a new twist on terrorist kidnapings and prompted the term "diplonaping." At the time there were fears that the Brazilians would be emulated elsewhere in Latin America, but no other kidnapings occurred until the

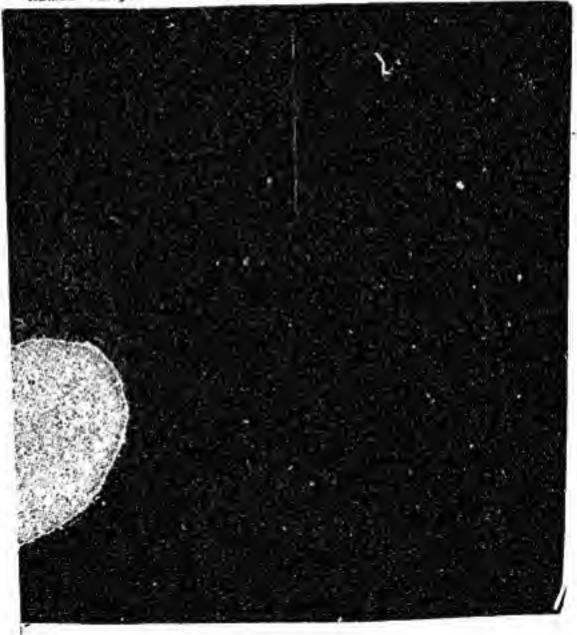


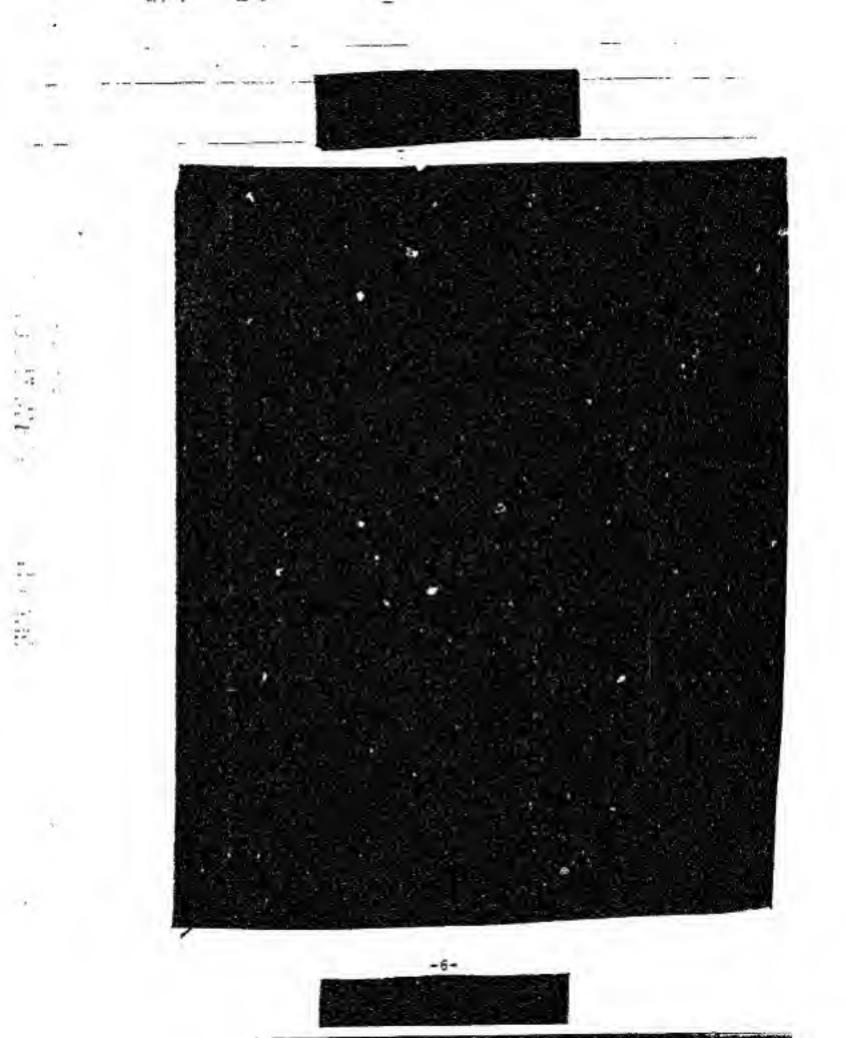
Castro Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR) in Brazil

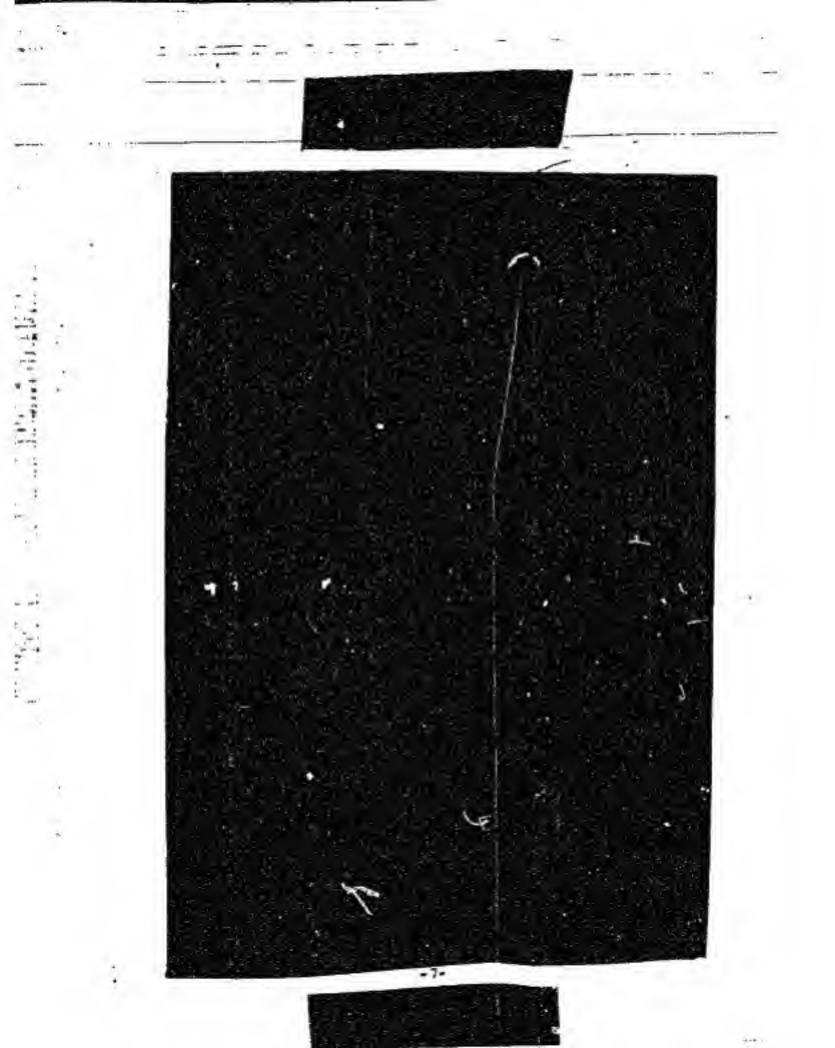
seized the Japanese consul general in Sao Paulo. The VPR, which is led by a renegade Army colonel, demanded the release of five prisoners. It also demonstrated that a crack-down by security forces following the Elbrick kidnaping had not destroyed the terrorist groups.

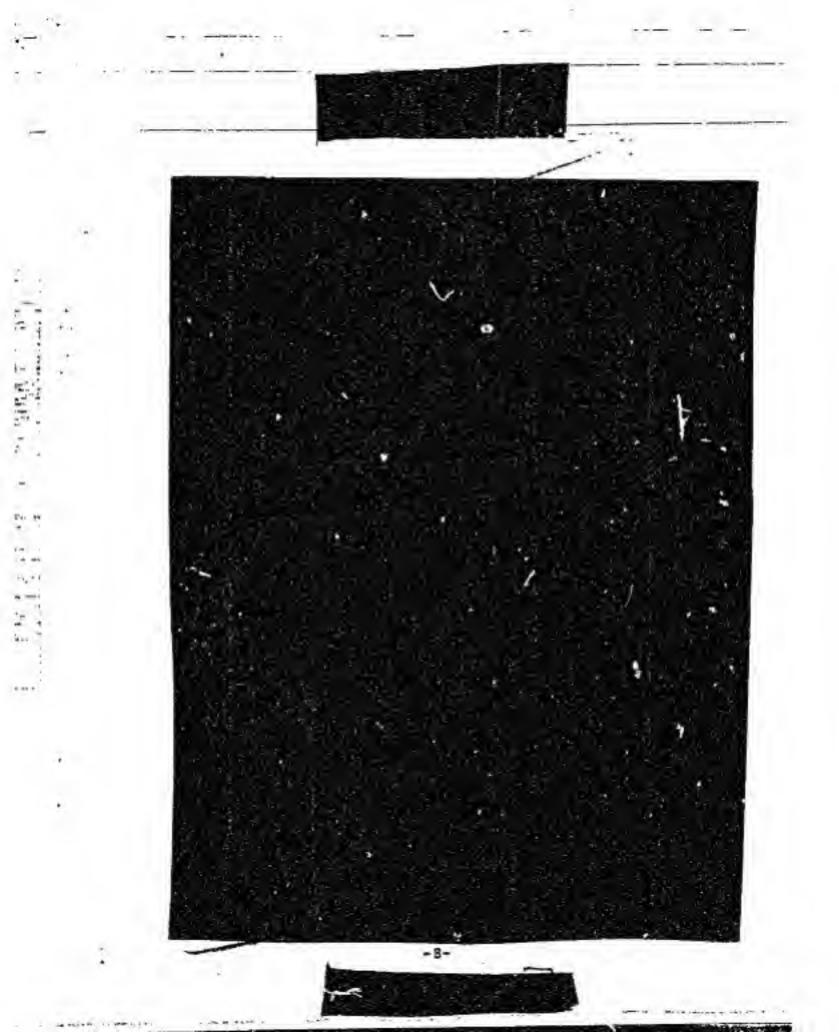


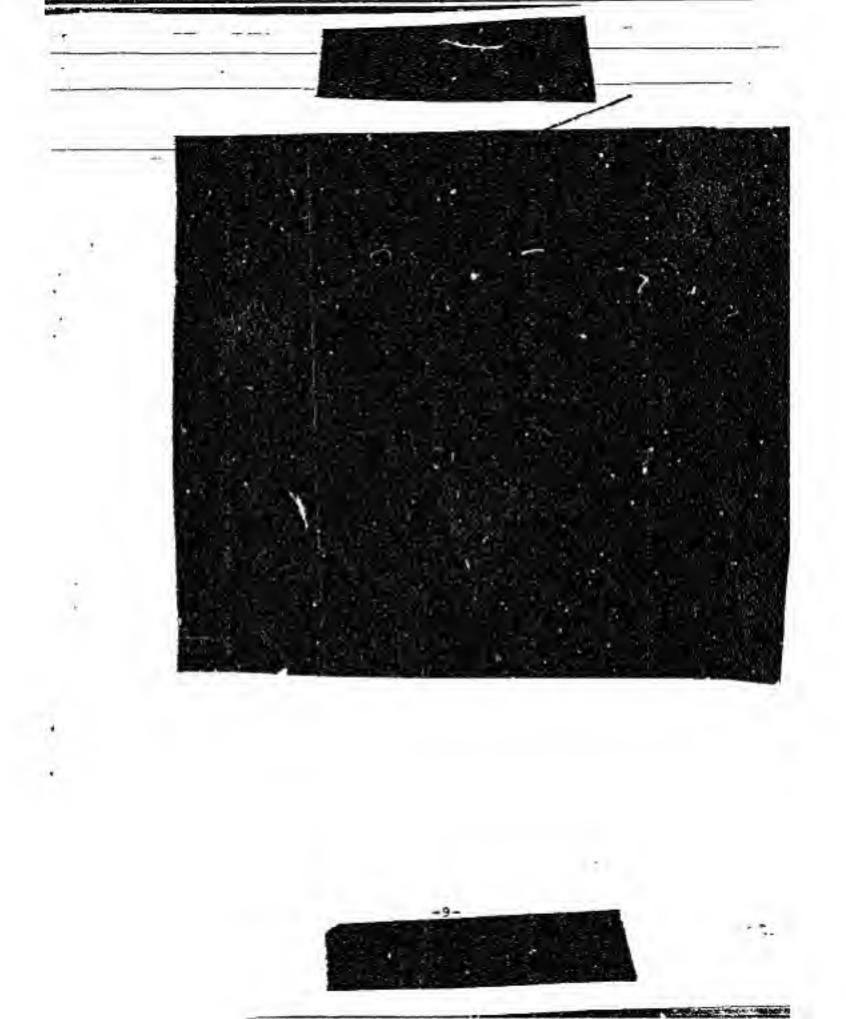
12. On 4 April terrorists in Porto Alegre, Brazil, tried to kidnap the principal officer of the US Consulate. The official was shot, but he managed to escape his assailants The attempt was probably made by the extreme leftist Revolutionary Armed Vanguard-Palmares.













DIRECTORATE OF

WEEKLY REVIEW

Approved for Release Date F 1 DEC 1989

20 March 1970

BRAZIL FEARS REPERCUSSIONS FROM TERRORISTS' RELEASE

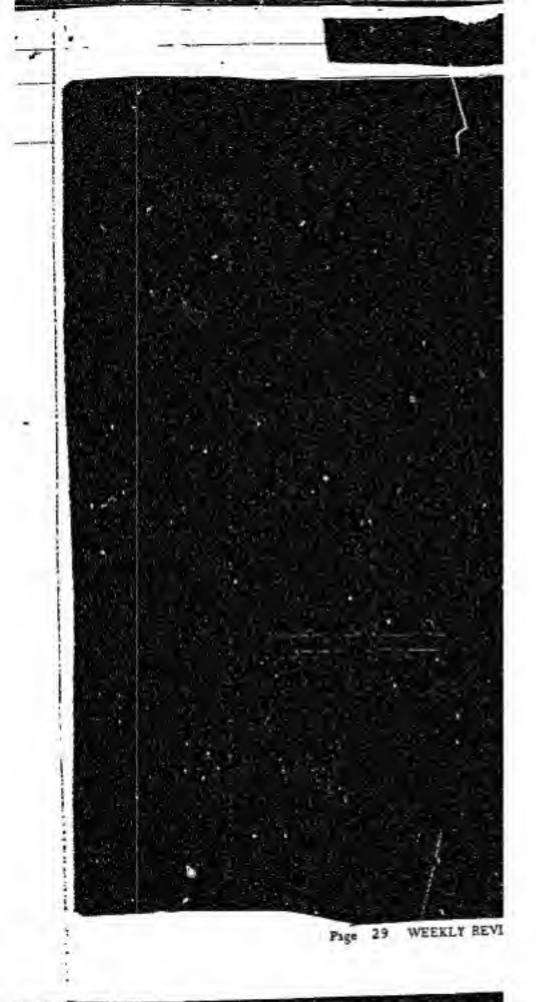
Government and military officials fear that terrorists' successes in obtaining the freedom
of comrades by kidnaping foreign
diplomate may stimulate similar
operations. The abduction last
week of the Japanese consul general in Sac Paulo and his exchange
for five Bracilian prisoners time
only six months after 15 prisoners
were released to secure the safe
return of US Ambassador Elbrick.

The consul general was kidnaped in Sao Paulo on 11 March by youthful, armed members of the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR) terrorist organization and was released on 15 Merch after the government flew five prisoners designated by the abductors to exile in Mexico. Three of the prisoners admitted to recorters in Mexico that they had worked with terrorist groups in Sao Paulo; all had received training in Cuba. Of the Two who claimed they were activists with the VPR, one reportedly was involved in three major terrorist operations in Sac Paulo during 1968: the bombing of the US Consulate, the bombing of the Second Army headquarters; and the assassination of US Army Captain Charles Chandler. He was also implicated in several bank robberies, as was the other VPR prisoner, a second generation Japanese-Brazilian. A third terrorist was formerly a bodyquard of Carlos Marigheila, the National Liberating Action chief killed by police

last November. He also fabricated machine guns for Marighella's group.



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DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

WEEKLY SUMMARY

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BRAZIL FEARS NEW KIDNAPINGS OF DIPLOMATS

Government and military officials fear that terrorists' successes in obtaining the freedom of comrades by kidnaping foreign diplomats may stimulate similar operations. The abduction last week of the Japanese consul general in Sao Paulo and his exchange for five Brazilian prisoners come only six months after 15 prisoners were released to secure the safe return of US Ambassador Elbrick.

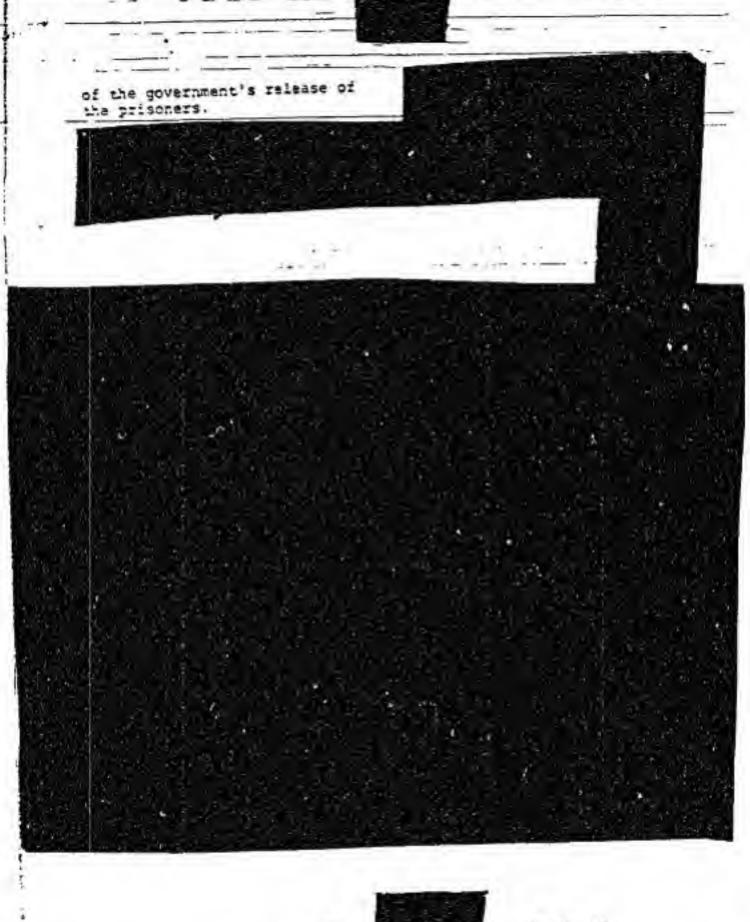
The kidnapers of the Japanese official identified themselves as members of the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR)

13 March the government accepted the terrorists' terms, and the next day it flew the designated prisoners to Mexico. The Justice Ministry issued a decree banishing the five from Brazil, following a precedent established in the Elbrick incident. The consul general was released in good condition on 15 March.

Three of the prisoners admitted to reporters in Mexico that they had worked with terrorist groups in Sao Paulo; all had received training in Cuba. Of the two who claimed to be activists with the VPR, one reportedly was involved in three major operations in Sao Paulo during 1968, including the assassination of a US Army captain. He was also implicated in numerous bank

robberies, as was the other VPR prisoner, a second generation Japanese-Brazilian. A third terrorist was formerly a bodyguard of Carlos Marighella, who led the National Liberating Action until he was killed by police last November. A fourth prisoner released was a Franciscan nun, who last October, while at her orphanage in Sao Paulo state, was arrested for assisting a National Liberation Armed Forces group. The local police chief was subsequently excommunicated as a result of accusations that the nun and other prisoners had been tortured while in jail. She denied any knowledge of subversive activities, and protested against being put on the plane to Mexico. The other prisoner, also a female, who decribed herself as a "Marxist-Communist," was the widow of a VPR militant killed last month. She was accompanied by three children; a fourth child, who reportedly was involved with his father in terrorist activities, remains at large in Brazil.

There was substantial "
dissatisfaction among lower ranking military officers about the
government's exchange of 15 prisoners for US Ambassador Elbrick
last September, and the new
episode is likely to provoke
similar unhappiness. The fact
that four of the new group have
claimed that they had been tortured after arrest may increase
security officials' resentment



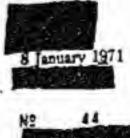
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DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

WEEKLY SUMMARY

Approved for Release, Date 6 1 DEC 1989





WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Brazil: Negotiations for Diplomat's Release

Negotiations continue for the release of Swiss Ampassador Bucher, kidnaped a month ago by terrorists.

Late last week, the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard terrorists sent the government a new list of 70 names, including 24 new ones for those prisoners on the first list the authorities had refused to release for various reasons. On Monday the justice minister said that nine of the 24 replacements were unacceptable because they had been sentenced to long prison terms, or had participated in previous kidnapings; he said that one already was free. The government communique asked the abductors to submit substitute names for these prisoners; the terrorists complied on Tuesday. On Wednesday, the government accepted five of the nine substitutes, leaving only four names to be resolved.

The terrorists have backed down at every crucial point since they kidnaped the backelor diplomat on 7 December. They dropped their original demands for publication of communiques in the press and for free railroad transportation, and have yielded when the administration refused to release orisoners they originally wanted freed.



Ambassador Bucher Prior to Abduction





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DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

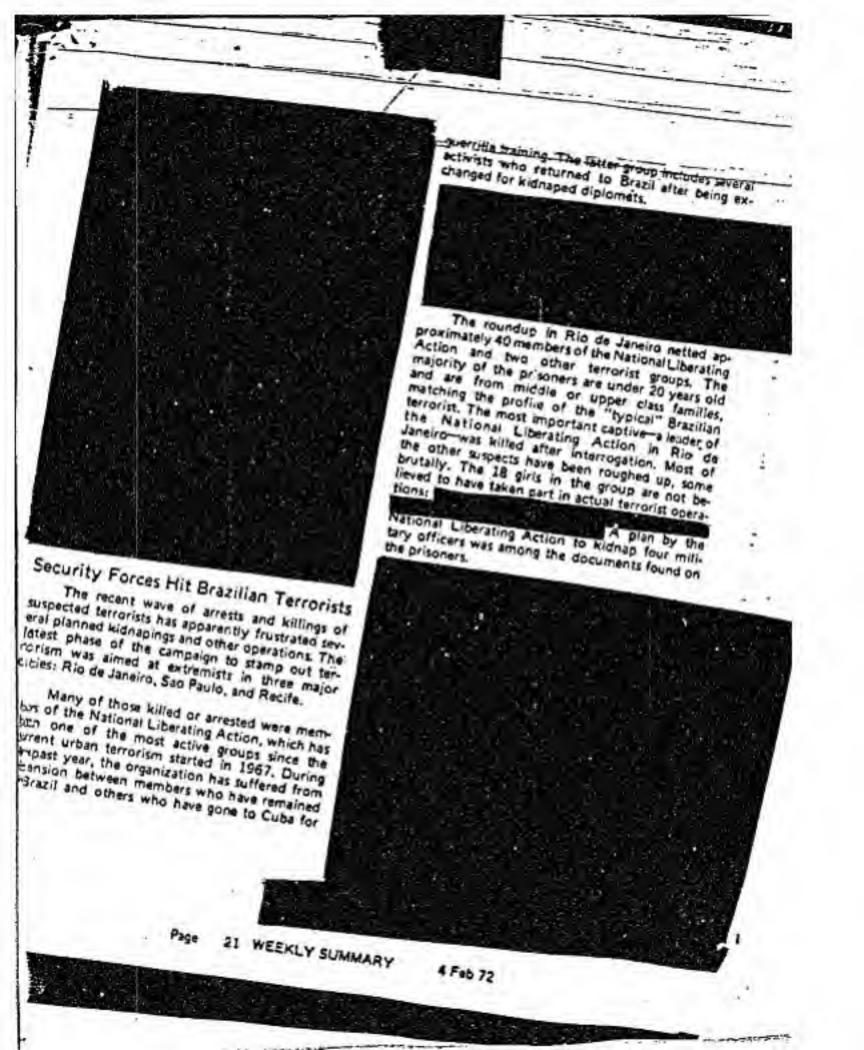
WEEKLY SUMMARY

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Latin America

Vol VI No 160

18 August 1977

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UNION OF VONEERS OF COLUMNIA PLANTS MATURIES STREET CHOCK

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[Text] a please of delegates of the three of Workers of Colombia [DTC] today retified a provious order colling for a reticulate strike. The date for the strike has not yet been set, but it will be supported by ever 1.5 million workers, the UTC maid. The labor control's please rejected the resignation presented by its precident, Tul'o Cuerts homes, who was unsufactually maified in his post.

PORMER PREDIDERT LLEDAS MESTREPO CALLS STRIKE "POLITICAL"

PAIT 19567 Bogets Belle Orders Boters) in Sporteb 1730 OF 17 Aug 77 Fa

[rust] Permer President Carles Lienes Sestrope Loday mid the electe planned by the Colombian labor emisses to a political one. In account Tules Cardes, president of the Union of Variance of Colombia (UTC), of participating estimately in party politics. In his statements to this nevernet, he remodered that during his administration he also had a strike. The approaching one, he mid, is lopes Mediant's. The Liberal presidential hopeful maid the strike will serve only to undereduce the maternal labor centrals.

LIBERALS MACE POPULA POR SINDLE PARTY CARDINATE.

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(rest) The four Liberal presidential hopefule will meet on the Tanday following the Andrey of the ecogressional elections to let m of the elections results. Based on the first official registrar's report, they will know a joint semandow with the who of the vistor and, consequently, the Liberal Party's mediants for the presidential elections in 1978. This formula will be consigned in an official statement to be isseed in the man federa by the hopefule which will also make official a group of special more which will be incorporated into the San Carlot agreement.

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Latin America

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DIE ARRIVA UND

The progres of cooperation between Latin America and the EEC must consider the different levels of development of Latin America; countries, such as Exiti, or those of relatively minor development, such as Solicia, Eccalur, Paragray and Druguey.

The work meeting concluded that this will allow the degree of flexibility menesery to benefit all the complete of the region.

As for industrial cooperation, both at the international and regional level, and regarding exchange of manufactured products, LAIS believes that this must be an important hopis in the soundis negotiations between Latin incrice and the EEC.

The government representatives attending this consultative arrive will reportedly mention their someon ever the increase of EEC protectionist measures which obstruct the efforts of Latin America to Exprove the productive attracture.

From what was learned from this meeting, held behind closed doors, the Argentine proposal to use measures of fures against the ESC was not considered, but this proposal may be included in an areas.

It is easy likely that the agreement achieved this afternoom will not undergo any basic sodification during study at the planary seeting. Furthermore, it is also very likely that this draft dormort will be included as it stands in the final report to be substituted to the LAES Council of Rimisters, which is to meet in Coracas In April.

OR IT DECLARES BUTCOTT AGAINST CHILE, MICARAGUA, CURA

PARTOSAST Bernow Aires LATES In Spanish 9055 com 27 mor 78 ye.

[Sunt] Line, 96 Nor (LATIS) -- The executive committee of the Regional Inter-decrimentable Organization (ORIT) tonight agreed to declare a hopeout of all freight going to proceed from Chile, Elearages and Cube by air, are or land. The resolution said that the decision will be serviced out in defence of the tune- and labor rights of the sorters of those countries since "these have been system-like by and brutally represent by their dictatorial governments."

